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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 191 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
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End Of Anglo-Japanese Talks

Nazi Press Outburst

"Come To Your Senses Before It Is Too Late"

SO SIMPLE A QUESTION AS DANZIG!

No Postponement Of Its Natural Solution

BERLIN, August 12.

THE tone of the German press is becoming steadily more menacing. Both "Frankfurter-Zeitung" and "Hamberger Fremdenblatt" are publishing long articles trying to throw the blame for any possible outbreak of war on Britain.

All commentators advise Britain to "come to her senses before it is too late" and not to leave the fate of Europe in the hands of Polish irresponsibility.

HISTORY WILL BE CORRECTED

THE "FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG" WRITES: "ONE WOULD HAVE TO BE BLIND NOT TO SEE THAT A CORRECTION IS DUE IN THE WORLD HISTORY AND THAT THIS CORRECTION WILL COME TO PASS IN THE NOT TOO DISTANT FUTURE".

THE "HAMBURGER-FREMDENBLATT" SAYS: "GERMANY DOES NOT DREAM OF POSTPONING FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME THE ONLY NATURAL SOLUTION OF SO SIMPLE A QUESTION AS DANZIG".—REUTER.

FASCIST PRESS TOES THE LINE

ROME, August 12.

The discipline of the "Axis" in the face of "Polish provocation and democratic warmongering" is the keynote of other press comment on the Salzburg meeting.

It would seem therefore, as regards Danzig counsels of moderation rather than violence prevailed at Salzburg.

"Ansaldo" writes in the "Telegrafo"; "The general situation in Europe is very delicate and the task of saving the peace requires the utmost discretion".

The "Poplo d'Italia" writes: "Europe is searching for a solution to exclude war."—Reuter.

ITALY AND 'AXIS'

German Sunday papers declare that no surprise are to be expected from the talks at Berchtesgaden and ridicule Foreign Press suggestions of any lack of enthusiasm for the Axis on the part of Italy.

It is rumoured that Herr Foerster who is to-day visiting his birthplace at Fuerth near Nuremberg visited Herr Hitler yesterday.—Reuter.

ANTI-POLISH PROPAGANDA

BERLIN, Aug. 12

The press to-day opened the floodgates of its anti-Polish propaganda and released all the atrocity stories which apparently it was holding up for months.

The "Zwoelfuhrblatt," which in common with others accounts for 204 alleged attacks on Germans in the Corridor in the past five months, writes that Polish megalomania has already started a war before which the democracies tremble. Latest incident concerns eight Germans including five Airforce officers alleged to have been arrested at Dirschau while travelling by train through the Polish Corridor. They were subsequently released.—Reuter.

A NAZI PROPHET!

BERLIN, August 12.

The Labour Chief, Herr Ley in a statement to the Press at Nuremberg on the coming party Congress said "I am convinced that the world will have peace and be in a position to build a lasting peace if it will only take to heart the words of the Fuehrer at the party Congress of Peace."—Reuter.

GERMANY'S MIGHT

BERLIN, August 12.

Herr Foerster in a speech before a crowd of twenty thousand people at Fuerth declared: "Germany has the best army, the most modern weapons in the world and a leader who knows what he wants. If it were not for the British guarantee, the Danzig question would already have been solved."—Reuter.

CIANO MEETS HITLER

Second Visit To Berchtesgaden: Talks Last Hour

SALZBURG Aug. 13.

Count Ciano again visited Berchtesgaden this morning to interview Herr Hitler, the conversation lasting just over one hour. Thereafter he returned here and lunched with Herr Von Ribbentrop.

Count Ciano is expected to leave Munich this evening with his staff in a special train.

It is now revealed that Count Ciano and Herr Von Ribbentrop returned here from Berchtesgaden last night too late to attend a performance of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing". Instead the Ribbentrops gave a dinner at the hotel.—Reuter.

ITALY AND DANZIG

LONDON, August 13.

While the Nazi Press ridicule the idea that Italy is showing any lack of enthusiasm for the Axis in the discussions at Salzburg and Berchtesgaden, from the comment in the Fascist Press, including Signor Gayda's, it would seem that Italy is counselling moderation as regards Danzig.

Many British and French Press commentators give warnings about alleged German pressure on Hungary (whose position is also under review in the Axis discussion), though they are not sure whether the 'raison d'etre' is diversion to Southeast Europe or the flanking of Poland.—Reuter.

Italian Press Make No Comments

ROME, August 13.

Newspapers refrain from commenting of the Salzburg meeting, and the general public has turned its attention to the annual midsummer holiday which began last night. During the last four days many thousands have gone to the seaside or mountains.—Reuter.

TURKEY DISPELS BULGAR FEARS

We Have Always Been Friendly

SOFIA, August 13.

Newspapers which for some days carried bitter articles regarding alleged concentration of large bodies of troops in Turkey's European territory in Thrace have adopted a new tone in the past 24 hours. They now refer to the fact that there are no outstanding questions between the two countries and since they fought together in the Great War they have always been friendly.

A Turkish Communique declaring that the manoeuvres were not directed against Bulgaria is believed to have caused the change in tone.—Reuter.

BRITAIN WON'T BE LOSING SIDE

Australian Premier Blames Hitler For World Tension

MELBOURNE, Aug. 13.

Herr Hitler's policy is the sole cause of the present world tension, declared the Prime Minister Mr. Robert Menzies in a public speech.

He added that Herr Hitler's refusal to negotiate calmly and peaceably with regard to Danzig was causing nations to pile up armaments. He believed that a war could be averted, but in any case Britain would not be losing side. By fate Britain and the United States were bound up together.

Mr. Menzies concluded: "We cannot have security if force and threats become the currency of international world relationship.—Reuter.

100 P. C. AGREEMENT REACHED

Result Of Hitler Ribbentrop-Ciano Talks

MUNICH, August 13.

Upon the conclusion of the Hitler-Ribbentrop-Ciano conversations, a Foreign Office spokesman informed Reuter that the talks had yielded complete Italo-German agreement on all questions, past, pending and future. He admitted that the problem of Danzig was discussed, but declared that no date was given for its solution. Extra European problems were also discussed. He added that no communique would be issued, and that no further meetings had been planned for the immediate future.

"100 P.C. AGREEMENT"

The Foreign Office spokesman also declared that all burning and less burning questions were treated, and must and could be solved. There was 100 p.c. agreement regarding the common Italo-German action. Britain, France and other Democratic Powers were not consulted during the conversations, because the Axis had come to the conclusion that it could only effectively solve its problems of justice and honour with its friends.—Reuter.

STAND BY POLITICALS

Subhas Envisages All-India Satyagraha For Their Release

CALCUTTA, Aug 13.

A stirring appeal to his fellow Congressmen to continue the agitation for the release of the political prisoners with renewed vigour and enthusiasm was made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the Forward Bloc, while addressing a monster public meeting at the Shraddanand Park this evening.

The meeting was addressed besides by Messrs, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Lala Shankarlal and other members of the Working Committee of the Forward Bloc. Sardar Sardul Singh assured that more than one thousand volunteers were ready from Lahore to join the Satyagraha campaign to be launched in this connection.

Mr. Subhas said that greater responsibility had now fallen on them since the politicals had given up their hunger-strike on the definite understanding that they would resume it if they were not released within that period stipulated.

Mr. Bose declined to make any comment on the present political situation now that the same was being discussed at the Working Committee of the Forward Bloc, which had not yet concluded.

With reference to the release of the politicals he said that despite the All-India Congress Committee resolution restricting Satyagraha they should be prepared to make the question of the release of political prisoners an All-India issue and the Satyagraha campaign for their release when launched, an India-wide movement.—United Press.

WORLD'S MOST BURNING PROBLEM

BERLIN, August 13.

Danzig is described as the most burning problem in the world, in an inspired statement issued to the Foreign Press this evening, concerning the Axis talks at Salzburg and Berchtesgaden. The statement reaffirms that in policy Germany and Italy are hundred per cent in agreement, and says that the coalition pacts of Democracies lead, day by day, to increasing stiffening of Poland's attitude by which Germany is gravely affected in her honour and as regards the treatment of her nationals.—Reuter.

CIANO LEAVES FOR ITALY

Count Ciano subsequently left by air for Italy.—Reuter.

TENSE WEEKS AHEAD OF EUROPE

Germany Bent On Pressing Military Alliance With Hungary

LONDON, August 13.

Some tense weeks obviously lie ahead of Europe, writes "The Sunday Times" diplomatic correspondent.

He says that Germany appears bent on pressing a military alliance on Budapest, which will give her the right to transit pro-German troops through Hungary enabling her to turn the Polish flank and attack through Ruthenia. Hungary would doubtless be promised support in her territorial claims against Rumania. It remains to be seen whether even the threat of an invasion would force Budapest to take this path. In Admiral Horty and the Prime Minister Count Teleki, Hungary possesses leaders of resolution.—Reuter.

New Bengal Congress Executive

Rajen Babu's Conclusions Will Not Be Released To Press Immediately

WARDHA, Aug. 13.

The Congress President is drafting his conclusions on the enquiry held last night regarding the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee meeting of July 26 and it is now stated that this will not immediately be released to the Press but will be forwarded to the B. P. C. C.

It is expected that the President's communication in this regard will be in the form of an argumentative judgment with directions to the B. P. C. C. in regard to the meeting of the B. P. C. C. of July 26 as invalid.

While no information is available regarding the actual directions which the President may give to the B. P. C. C. arising out of his decision on the complaint, it is generally assumed that automatically the old Executive Council will function in the place of the new one elected on July 26.

Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Kiranshankar Roy left for Calcutta this morning. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will leave for Bombay tomorrow evening after meeting Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who is arriving this evening.

Mr. Kripalani will leave for Meerut to-morrow 'en route' to Allahabad.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to attend this evening's meeting of the All-India Spinners' Association, which will continue sitting from day to day till the agenda is concluded.—A. P.

JAWAHAR'S VISIT WILL ENTHUSE CHINESE

SHANTINIKETAN, Aug. 12.

"Panditji's visit, if it materialises, is sure to evoke great enthusiasm among the Chinese people and will undoubtedly strengthen the bond of mutual sympathy already subsisting between the two countries", observed Prof. Tan Yun Shan of Cheenabhavan on being asked by the "United Press" to give his view on the proposed visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to China.

Continuing Prof. Tan said, "When I went home last time I carried a message from Panditji to China. This message was published in all the papers of China and gave great inspiration to the Chinese people. They are eager to welcome him and show how they appreciate the good wishes of India.—United Press.

WHEN JAWAHARLAL LEAVES FOR CHINA

ALLAHABAD, August 13.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who arrived here last night is now busy making preparations for his visit to China.

Two provisional dates have been fixed either August 20 or August 27.

But Pt. Nehru is anxious to be able to leave on the earlier date.—A. P.

Variation Of "War Of Nerves"

PARIS, August 13.

The press comment on Salzburg centres on the fact that more meeting than appear first to have been arranged took place.

The "L Intransigeant" says that agreement has not been reached, and there appears to have been a hitch at Salzburg. Newspapers warn the readers that the talks may be a variation of "war of nerves."—Reuter.

CARDINAL INNITZER RETIRING

VIENNA, August 13.

According to persistent unconfirmed rumours Cardinal Innitzer is retiring.—Reuter.

Tientsin Officers Return

Tokio Puts Brake On Conversations

Raising Extraneous Questions In Negotiations

TOKYO, August 13.

MILITARY OFFICERS, WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ANGLO-JAPANESE CONFERENCE ARE RETURNING TO TIENTSIN BY AIR ON AUGUST 14 TO RESUME THEIR MILITARY DUTIES, BECAUSE FINAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE BRITISH DELEGATES HAD NOT ARRIVED ACCORDING TO THE DOMEI AGENCY.

The Delegation's Leader, Major General Muto, declared that further delay was unwarrantable, and added: "The policing and economic problems are inseparable and, therefore, it is impossible to consider them separately, as Britain has requested."—Reuter.

JAPAN PUTS BRAKE ON TALKS

Bringing In Extraneous Questions In Talks Over Tientsin

LONDON, August 13.

Discussing the reported new hitch in the Tokyo talks, "The Sunday Times" diplomatic correspondent points out that no confirmation has reached London, but it would cause no surprise if true. He adds that the conversations between Sir Robert Craigie and the Japanese Foreign Office on the matter of safeguarding order in Tientsin are within an ace of reaching an agreement.

ON SHANGHAI MODEL

The organisation of police in the International Settlement in Shanghai, where, incidentally, the United States citizens play a leading role in the Municipal Council, has been taken as the model. In Shanghai Japanese observers are able to see for themselves that the Settlement police discharge their duty of suppressing anti-Japanese activity.

Something of the same sort has been envisaged for Tientsin, and the new instructions to Sir Robert Craigie should, in the British view, clinch an agreement. But for Japan to link with this purely Anglo-Japanese matter extraneous questions which concern other Powers as well, is to put a brake on the tempo of the whole Anglo-Japanese conversations.—Reuter.

SALVAGING OF U. S. SUBMARINE

PORTSMOUTH (Newhamshire), August 12.

The United States Navy salvagers succeeded in lifting both the bow and stern of the sunken submarine 'Squalus' about 60 feet from the seabottom to-day and they are prepared to tow her to the shallow water off the isle of Shoals.—Reuter.

Severe Strictures On Bannu Officials

FRONTIER CONSTABULARY ALSO BLAMED

PESHAWAR, August 12.

SEVERE strictures on the Civil authorities of Bannu City that they did not show the qualities of foresight, alertness and drive needed to meet a difficult, and dangerous situation, which did not come upon them entirely unheralded, were passed by the Bannu Raid Enquiry Committee in the course of their report submitted to Government.

The Committee, it will be recalled, was constituted shortly following the sensational raid on the City by the followers of Mehr Dil, reputed to be the lieutenant of the Fakir of Ipi. The Committee have examined at great length the allegations made by the public against the Civil and Military and Police Officials and in their submission to Government give no credence to the charge of indifference or connivance levelled against the Deputy Commissioner of the Police.

The Committee ascribe the unfortunate occurrences of the day of the raid when raiders were successful in evading capture, inspite of the Frontier Constabulary and the Military and the Civil authorities, to the want of co-ordination between the Civil and Military authorities and the surrender of all initiative by the Civil authorities to the Military.

THE COMMITTEE FINALLY RECOMMEND A LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMS ACT IN THE TERRITORIES ADJOINING THE FRONTIER AND A MORE RIGOROUS WEEDING OUT OF UNDESIRABLE ELEMENTS IN EVERY VILLAGE AND CITY.

SEVERE STRICTURES

In the course of their report the Committee state that the Police Officer, Mr. Bowen, was set a task which should not have been laid on so young and inexperienced an officer and after criticising the Deputy Commissioner for surrendering his initiative to the military authorities declare that it is regrettable that during the critical days Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khalil Khan, the Senior Indian Magistrate, who was Assistant Commissioner should have been away from Bannu, specially when there was an apprehension of trouble from Mehr Dil and his lashkar. "We do not think", the Committee state, "that leave of absence should be so readily granted to

(Continued on page 5, col. 6)

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Introductions for matrimony, penfriendship, business, journalism, other hobbies arranged. India, any country. Enquire Mrs. Shebden, Secretary, Globe Introduction League, 399|15, Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad, Deccan. (12116)

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3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 14th August, 1939, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 12th August, 1939.
(807)

FOR SALE

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THE NEW BERAR CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation)

SEALED OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for purchase of the above Factory with Land, Buildings, Machinery and Accessories. Offers should reach the undersigned by MONDAY, the 21st August, 1939. Apply for particulars of the Factory to the undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator,
The New Berar Co. Ltd.,
(In Liquidation),
Maneckjee Wadia Building,
125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay
Dated 5th August, 1939.
(776)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRAMJI BOMANJI COLAH, formerly of Bandra and for some years past of Bangalore, both in his personal capacity and as joint mortgagee of the two sevenths share in the property of Byramji Bomanji Kolah, deceased; and the said Framji Bomanji Colah and Bai Ruttonbai Byramji Kolah of Bandra and Jehangir Cursetji Wadia and Byram Ardeshir Malegaumwala both of Bombay, the present Trustees of the Trust Deed, executed by Bai Hirabai, widow of Bomanji Byramji Kolah, deceased; and the said Bai Ruttonbai Byramji Kolah as the administratrix of the estate of the said Byramji Bomanji Kolah deceased; and Mancherji Rustomji Kolah of Bombay and Dr. Burjor Rustomji Kolah, Bai Jerbai Rustomji Kolah and Bai Tehmina Rustomji Kolah, wife of Hoshang Ardeshir Tavadia all three of Poona, all Parsis have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, maintenance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K. Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality, Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece of land bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 119A of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 3478 square yards or thereabouts together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon bounded on the NORTH by a new proposed road and beyond it by the property of Parulkar, on the SOUTH by the Bandra Hill Road, on the EAST by the property of Mr. Panday known as Khorshed Villa and on the WEST by the property of Bai Meherbai Nanabhoy Banaji.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1939.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
804.

Public Notices

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26th August, 1939

Wonderful display of Kashmir Crafts, Arts and natural resources, beautifully housed within a brief compass, with vocal and instrumental music on Bandstand amidst Parks and illuminations, refreshments and amusements.

Secretary,
Exhibition Committee.
729.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following share certificates have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claims in respect of the said share certificates should be made to us at 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days of this notice, failing which duplicate of the missing share certificates will be issued to the shareholders concerned:—

7—Share certificates Nos. 1968|1974 of the Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. standing in the joint names of Mrs. Rakhmabai P. Chandavarkar and Mr. B. P. Chandavarkar.

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N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
The Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
and Minerva Mills, Ltd.
Bombay, 14th August, 1939.

Auction Sales

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN PROPERTIES

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY known as Pokarnee House or Suryakund situate at Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon (close to Parsi Fire Temple). The property comprises a tank and several structures with about 4195 Sq. Yds. of Freehold land, bears Cadastral Survey No. 292 and Municipal Street Nos. 17, 15, 13B, 13D, 13C and 4, 13A and 11-13.

Sale on Tuesday the 22nd August 1939 at 4-30 P.M. on the premises of the property; under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Rao Saheb Rowji Sojpal and Others, the trustees of the funds and properties of the Cutchi Visa Oswal Dehravasi Caste of Bombay and on account and at the risk of Sakharam Savleram Avte and Others.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale from the above mentioned attorneys for the Trustees, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
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BENNETT & CO.

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Under instructions from Messrs Mohile, Parakh and Manecklal, Attorneys for Mr. Surajkaran Ramratan, receiver appointed in Suit No. 353 of 1937, (Suraj Karan Ramratan vs. Kissonlal Tulsiram and ors.) Messrs Bennett & Co. will on Tuesday the 22nd August 1939 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction in their Rooms the following:

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Terms—25 p.c. deposit and balance in cash against delivery.

BENNETT & CO.

WANTED HEAVY IMPORT DUTY ON FOREIGN YARN

American Subsidy To Cotton Growers Adversely Affects Indian Grower

INDIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The half-yearly meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was held in Bombay on the 3rd and 4th August, Mr. P. M. Kharegat, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, presiding. The various Sub-Committees of the Committee met on the four days preceding the meeting and their reports were considered by the main body.

AMERICAN SUBSIDY

The principal subject which received the attention of the Committee was the measures to be taken to deal with the situation arising in consequence of the grant by the U.S.A. of a subsidy of 1.5 cents per pound on exports of American cotton in so far as it affected the Indian cotton grower. This subject was first examined in detail by a Special Sub-Committee and the suggestions made by it for affording relief to the Indian cotton grower were considered by the main body which, after a lengthy discussion, passed the following resolution by a majority:—

"In the opinion of the Indian Central Cotton Committee a very grave situation has arisen as a result of the grant by the U.S.A. of a subsidy on exports of American cotton. The Committee accordingly recommends to the Government of India, in the interests of the cotton grower to take immediate steps to give effect to the following measures:—

(1) The grant of subsidy by America has so changed the situation and the conditions now facing the Indian cotton grower are so serious as to make it necessary for the Government of India to bring into operation Article 4 of the Indo-Japanese Trade Pact and Article 15 of the Indo-British Trade Agreement with a view to adequately increasing the import duties on cotton cloth from Japan and the United Kingdom or restricting the quantity of cloth imported from these two countries.

(2) Heavy import duty should be immediately imposed on all yarn imported into India.

(3) Adequate import duty should be imposed on all artificial silk cloth and yarn so as to effectively restrict their importation into India.

(4) An agreement should be arranged with the United Kingdom to take off the Indian market a definite quantity of Indian cotton for war reserve purposes.

(5) This Committee is further of the opinion that Japan should undertake to regulate its offtake of Indian cotton so that its shipments may be fairly evenly distributed over the year and not left to the tail end of the crop movement before making its purchases.

If the above recommendations are accepted by Government and it is considered desirable to increase duties on imported cotton which competes or is capable of competing with Indian cotton with a view to increasing the use of Indian cotton in mills in India, the Indian Central Cotton Committee will be prepared to depute a Committee of its members to discuss the question."

REPORTS FROM PUNJAB

The Committee reviewed the annual progress reports and programmes of work on the various schemes financed by it in the Provinces. In some cases, these were approved and in others, suggestions were made for the future conduct of work. Among the more important schemes which were provisionally extended were the Punjab Botanical Scheme for one year, the Punjab Physiological (Cotton Failure Research) Scheme for three years, the Punjab Cotton Jassid Investigation Scheme for three years, the Bengal Comilla Cotton Scheme for two years, the Hyderabad Bollworm Clean-up Scheme for 18 months and the Surat Seed distribution and Extension Scheme for three years. The new schemes sanctioned were the scheme for the improvement and development of cotton in Cutch State (subject to certain conditions), the scheme for co-ordination of research work on black-headed cricket in Sind and Baluchistan and the scheme for the improvement of the cotton crop in the Kaira District (North Gujerat) of the Bombay Province.

PUBLICATION OF FORECAST

The recommendation of the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee that the Final Report on the Bombay Cotton Forecast Improvement Scheme should be published by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the attention of the forecasting authorities of the Provinces and States should be drawn to the recommendations contained in the report was agreed to. The proposal for the appointment in each province of a committee of Government officers and trade representatives for the examination of the Government forecasts before publication was considered impracticable for various reasons and was not accepted. In regard to the proposals for a co-ordinated scheme for conducting crop-cutting experiments on cotton in the various cotton-growing tracts with the object of arriving at better standard yield figures, it was decided that these should be circulated to Provincial and State Directors of Agriculture and other officers ultimately responsible for the collection of the data in question with a view to eliciting opinions, and that the final consideration of the subject should be deferred to the next meeting.

HEDGING FACILITIES

The Committee considered the report of the Special Sub-Committee appointed to examine and report on the subject of providing better hedging facilities for Indian cotton, and accepted its recommendations which were:—

(i) that the East India Cotton Association should be requested to permit futures trading in the Broach Futures Contract in March and 14 months ahead of the April-May delivery period with immediate effect and without waiting until the question of unitary control was finally settled;

(ii) that the East India Cotton Association should be addressed to take early steps to revise the hedge contracts so as to secure better hedging facilities for staple cottons, and

(iii) that the question of widening the Oomra Contract so as to include the whole of the Oomra crop should be taken up when normal conditions in the cotton trade are restored.

The proposals for implementing a scheme for investigating the conditions under which one Indian weaver may be able to look after at least eight looms were considered and it was decided, in the absence of sufficient response from mills and millowners' association, that the matter should be dropped in so far as the Committee was concerned.

The Committee noted that its proposals for the establishment of a pilot plant for the manufacture of chemical cotton, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 50,000/-, had been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The recognition by the Bureau International Pour La Standardisation Des Fibres Artificielles of the Technological Laboratory of the Committee as a neutral Testing House for India to test artificial silk yarns was noted.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

The Committee passed a resolution urging that early steps should be taken to control the imports of artificial silk and yarn by raising tariffs or including them in quotas and that similar action should be taken with regard to the imports of cotton yarn, with due regard to the interests of the hand loom industry.

Explaining Danzig

THE FACTS

Size: 754 sq. m. Population 407,000. 96 per cent of the population is German.

HISTORY.

1308-1454: Ruled by the Teutonic Knights.
1454-1793: Ruled by Poland.
1793-1807: Ruled by Prussia.
1807-1814: Free City.
1814-1919: Ruled by Prussia.
1920: created a Free City under the League of Nations, with special rights for Poland in questions of foreign policy, customs, and rail-communication.

ITS PRESENT POLITICAL STATUS

The only changes since 1920 have been to Germany's advantage:

(1) The Nazis have been allowed to violate the Constitution by setting up a totalitarian dictatorship without first obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote.

(2) The High Commissioner has relinquished all right to interfere.

The only remaining German disabilities are now:

(1) The railways and customs are still under Polish control.

(2) German Army units (but not Storm Troop detachments) are still excluded from the Free City.

Its Present Economic Position.

(1) All the river and rail communications of Danzig lead into Poland. It has no direct rail-communication with East Prussia, and only one road-communication.

(2) Its economic prosperity is considerably dependent on Polish trade:

(3) Polish economic prosperity is considerably dependent on trade through Danzig.

The latest statistics (Dec. 1938) showed that Danzig was the channel for 28 p.c. of Polish exports and 23 p.c. of Polish total imports.

(4) A German occupation of Danzig therefore threatens 100 p.c. of Danzig's trade, and 25 p.c. of Polish trade.

JUSTIFICATION OF PRESENT POSITION

The present position is a compromise between the political demands of the Germans and the economic needs of Poland. This position involves slight political disabilities for the Germans, but great economic advantages to both Poland and Danzig. The reversal would entail economic ruin for Poland Danzig, in return for a slight increase in political freedom for the Germans. This is the main argument for the retention of the 'status quo'.

DANGER FOR POLISH SECURITY

Poland believes that the cession of Danzig to Germany would only be the first step, and would lead to

(1) The fortification of Danzig on the lines of the recent fortification of Memel.

(2) The use of Danzig as a naval base for blockading the Polish port of Gdynia.

(3) The complete economic subjugation of Poland to Germany (for Danzig and Gdynia together handle 60 p.c. by weight of Poland's total commerce).

These Polish apprehensions are confirmed by the supposition that the real purpose of the German demand for Danzig must be the abolition of the only serious remaining German disability in Danzig, namely, the right to militarise and fortify the port.

DANGER TO COLLECTIVE SECURITY

These specific and local arguments for retaining the 'status quo' in Danzig are enormously reinforced when the problem is seen as part of the general problem of Collective Security.

Even if German grievances in Danzig were really serious, there would be no justification for dealing with them either under threat of force or in isolation from a general European settlement. Such a European settlement must also consider the rights and independence of the people of Czechoslovakia.

An isolated concession to Germany over the question of Danzig would do nothing to consolidate world peace. Its only effect would be greatly to strengthen Germany, fatally to weaken Poland, and to deprive all the States of Eastern Europe of any hope whatever in the efficacy of the defensive Peace Bloc.

When German General Escaped To Poland

(From A Special Correspondent)

The whole world knows to-day that Mr. Chamberlain was deceived by Herr Hitler last year when he was assured by the latter that, after the occupation of the Sudeten districts of Czechoslovakia, Germany had no other territorial or political claims against her neighbour.

Germans understood Hitler's tactics and antics in dealing with foreign statesmen, and they knew the methods used by people like Ribbentrop, Goebbels, Himmler and Goering. But when, in March 1939, Hitler fooled and duped his own nation and the German Army, the situation grew serious. The Commanders of the German Army, who still cherish the ideal of military honour, will never forget that they were fooled by their own Chief.

Herr Hitler argued that it was necessary to occupy even the rest of Czechoslovakia because the country was supposed to be in a state of complete anarchy and the lives and property of Germans were in great danger. Since October 1938 a special occupational Army was trained in Germany for intervention in Czechoslovakia, for Hitler expected a strong resistance in Czechoslovakian cities and villages.

When the German occupational army, under the leadership of General Blaskowitz, took possession of Bohemia and Moravia, they found the country in perfect peace and order, and no harm done either to the property or lives of German population in Czechoslovakia.

General Blaskowitz, disgusted with the humiliating role he had to play in this sort of "occupation", could not control his temper, and before the members of his staff he critised freely the wisdom of this intervention. He said that the German Army was disgraced and made a tool of political intrigues, and that what he was told about the Czech nation and the anarchy in Czechoslovakia by Hitler himself, was not true. He found the Czech Army a model of order and discipline; the Czech Army officers are gentlemen, and the Czech nation surpasses the German nation in behaviour.

The remarks of the General Blaskowitz were immediately reported to Hitler who, it is reported, ordered Blaskowitz to be shot. The General, however, was warned by his friends in time and escaped in an aeroplane to Poland.

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NATIONAL PLANNING

Sub-Committees' Secretaries Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is likely to proceed to China on or about August 20. His programme however is still provisional.

Acharya Narendra Deo might preside over the Provincial Congress during his absence for a few weeks.

Before his departure Pt. Nehru has convened a conference of Chairmen and Secretaries of sub-committees of the National Planning Committee here for tomorrow. The Conference will be confined to officials of Northern India only. Industries Ministers of the Punjab, Behar, Bengal and Central Provinces have also been invited.

Dr. Katju, from U.P., Dr. Mahmud from Behar and Industries Secretary from the Punjab expected to attend. Mr. and Mrs. Pandit are arriving here to make arrangements for the comfort of guests at Anand Bhawan.

The conference will be held in the Senate Hall of the University.

FRONTIER'S ACTING GOVERNOR

PESHAWAR, August 12.

Sir Arthur Parsons, Acting Governor-Designate, was administered the oath of office this morning by Khan Bahadur Qazi Mir Ahmad, Judicial Commissioner in the Victoria Memorial Hall. The Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, the Hon. Mr. Bhanju Ram Gandhi, Finance Minister, the Hon. Qazi Ataullah, Education Minister, the Hon. Khan Mahomed Abbas Khan, Minister for Industries and Malik Khuda Bux, Speaker, were present on the occasion besides high military and police officers.

After the oath-taking ceremony was over, a salute of 17 guns was fired.

Mr. A. D. F. Dundas, Chief Secretary to the Government, read His Majesty's Commission appointing Sir Arthur as Acting Governor.—United Press.

The Police Court Bar Association entertained Mr. Indravadan Mehta, Chief Presidency Magistrate at a party on Friday at Ripon Club to congratulate him on his new appointment.

Mr. D. V. Nadkarni was given a farewell party on his retirement as Deputy Commissioner of Bombay by the Members of the Cor poration. Mr. Nadkarni is thanking the Mayor and members.

Literacy Campaign In Dharwar City

(From A Correspondent)

DHARWAR, (By Mail).

Mr. J. P. Naik, the Chairman of the Karnatak Divisional Committee, Dharwar, has been organising an intensive campaign against illiteracy in Dharwar City with a view to make 3,000 persons literate within a period of three months with effect from 1st July, 1939.

BIHAR EX-PREMIER ON "HAJ FILM"

Appeal To Proprietors Of Cinema Houses

RANCHI, (By Mail).

"I appeal to the proprietors of cinema houses all over Bihar in all humility but in all sincerety to refrain from exhibiting such film which offends the feelings of the Muslims and I feel sure my appeal will not be in vain."

Thus says Mr. M. Yunus, ex-Premier of Bihar in course of a statement to the Press on the question of objection to "Haj Film" vis-a-vis the statement of the President of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League that the Muslims should not object to the showing of the "Haj Film."

Continuing Mr. Yunus regretted the statement of the President of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League and requested the latter not to issue such statements without consulting the Ulemas and learned theologians on such matters as in his opinion it does a good deal of harm to the Muslim interest and unnecessarily offends and wounds the feeling of those who object and take serious exceptions to such films on the ground of their religious sentiments and great reverence in which they hold such ceremonies.—United Press.

Palestine And Arrivals From Allahabad

The Government of Palestine have imposed quarantine restrictions against arrivals by air from Allahabad on account of cholera. In order to avoid possible delay and inconvenience at the port of debarkation passengers leaving Allahabad by air are advised to be in possession of cholera inoculation certificates showing that inoculation has been performed not less than six days and not more than six months before arrival.

Epidemic Deaths In East

Weekly Radio message of the League of Nations, Health Organisation, Eastern Bureau, Singapore to all Asiatic, African and Australasian Waters.

(Communicated by the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India).

Epidemiological bulletin of the Eastern Bureau, Singapore over the week ended 29th July 1939.

Cholera cases—Bimlipatam 2, Calcutta 50, Chittagong 5, Macao 49 and Hongkong 15.

Small-pox cases—Calcutta 9, Bombay 7, Karachi 4, Madras 2, Rangoon 2, Haiphong 1, Hongkong 1 and Phompenh 1 death.

Week ended 31st July 1939.

Cholera cases—Allahabad 17, Cawnpore 3.

Small-pox cases—Delhi city 5, Jodhpur 3 deaths.

Dr. Moonje At Secunderabad Maharashtra Samaj

Dr. Moonje, a member of the Army Indianisation Committee, paid a visit to the Maharashtra Samaj during his stay here.

There was a gathering of about a hundred Samaj Members to welcome him. He delivered a short speech lasting for about five minutes, in the course of which he remarked that although the Reforms announced by the Nizam's Government fell short of popular expectation, all the people should co-operate with the Government in working them out. Then he went on to say that he had started a Bhonsle Military Training School at Nasik and that he hoped all would co-operate with him in making it a success.

The President of the Samaj garlanded him and thanked him on behalf of the Samaj.

Another Yerawda Jail Incident

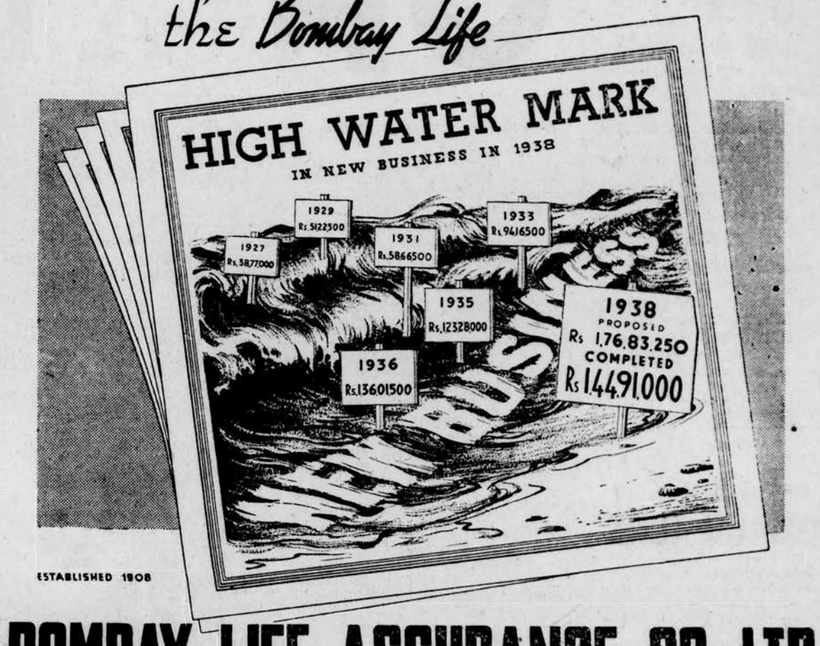
POONA, August 12.

Charges under Section 353 I.P.S. 147, 149, 332 and 353 I.P.C. have been filed by the Police against 31 prisoners including Srangsingh Vali Mohamed and Gaffur of the Yerawada Central Prison in connection with the alleged rioting which took place in the jail on July 27.

The trial, it is understood, will be held in the jail premises before Mr. Mudaliar, Special Magistrate and about 60 witnesses including some high officials are expected to depose.

In the meanwhile another incident is reported from the jail about the foreman of the Binding Department of the Prison Press being assaulted by a convict.—United Press.

Reflecting Increasing Confidence in the Bombay Life



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Revenue Minister Explains Why Tenancy Bill Was Delayed

LUCKNOW, August 12.

The assertion that the passage of the Tenancy Bill, the most important measure of the U. P. Government affecting Zamindars and agriculturists in the Province, is being delayed in the Legislative Council by certain interests who pose as protectors of the Zamindars and whose motive in keeping the controversy over the Bill alive is more political than the merits of the Bill is made by Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Revenue, U. P. Government in the course of a statement to the Press explaining the delay in the enactment of the Bill.

Tracing the history of the Bill since it came up for discussion before the Council in the last week of May, 1939, Mr. Kidwai declared that despite his experiences to the contrary while the Bill was before the Legislative Assembly, the Premier agreed to a postponement to July 5 on behalf of the Government to arrive at an agreement with the Zamindari representatives over the controversial issues of the Bill. This was done at the suggestion of the Opposition and prominent spokesmen of the Zamindari interests on whose behalf eight representatives of the Zamindaris discussed the Bill with the Premier and the Ministers at Nainital in June and again at Lucknow in July when the Premier made it clear that he would not be prepared to amend the provisions about "Sir". The representatives of the Zamindaris accepted this provision and started negotiations on other points. By the time the Council met on July 5 an agreement had been reached on all the points except the ejectment clause.

THROUGH SELECT COMMITTEE

Continuing he states that when the Council met a further concession was made in favour of the Zamindari interests and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee on the assurance that discussion would not be re-opened on any of the issues that had been agreed to, including that of "Sir" rights.

The Committee was appointed to report before August 10 and dispersed on July 29, after successfully completing their deliberations to meet again on August 9 to sign the report. The interval between the dispersal of the Committee and its re-assembly on August 9 gave some of those, who were throughout opposed to a compromise on the Tenancy Bill, an opportunity to undo the work done towards an agreement. Non-Congress members of the Council have invited to an informal conference in the Council House on August 9 for the 'formal acceptance' of the agreement. But on the eve of this meeting certain selected members, according to the Minister, were invited to a meeting where a pledge was taken from them to oppose the agreement. To this meeting, declares the Minister were not invited the three members of the Opposition or representative Zamindars who were the spokesmen of the Zamindari group in the negotiations. Subsequently when the informal meeting of the non-Congress members of the Opposition was held in the Council Hall, Nawab Sir Mohomed Yusuf and Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth made strong speeches and in defiance of the agreement arrived at by their representatives with the Government demanded that the Bill should be opposed.

NEGOTIATIONS FAIL

In conclusion he states: "Whenever negotiations were started and a compromise was in sight, interested persons made it a point to upset the agreement. This has been my experience since the Tenancy Bill was introduced in the Assembly. We did not lose our patience and when suggestions were made and the Bill was laid on the table of the Council, we agreed to enter into fresh negotiations and make every effort to reach an agreement. All attempts at a compromise, whether by negotiations or by arbitrations, have been resisted by certain persons who have been posing to be protectors of the interests of the Zamindars.

CHOICE WITH ZAMINDARS

"They know they cannot get better terms and it is in the interests of the Zamindars that the Bill is passed into Law with the amendments agreed upon without any delay. But they think if the controversy on the Tenancy Bill is brought to an end, they would lose the political advantage it gives them. In fact, I am told, it was admitted by some of the prime movers that they were concerned more with matters political than with the merits of the Bill and that they wanted to keep the controversy alive with a view to strengthen their position in the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Council early next year.

"The choice rests with the Zamindars. Will they stand for peace, good-will and harmony in the countryside or will they allow themselves to be exploited by persons whose objectives are different from their own".—United Press.

The third session of the Indian Statistical Conference which will be held in Madras in January 1940 is expected to be opened by His Excellency the Governor

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ON THE AIR

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-10 News In Hindustani 8-20 News In English. 8-30 Sundrabai. 9-0 Ebrahim Rahmat Ali. 9-10 Kamalasan-Sundari. 9-20 Narayan Rao Vyas. 9-50 Dadras from the Discs.

12-30 p.m. Bhairvin Trio. 12-40 Ditties In Duets 12-50 Glare of Geets. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 Vishnupant Pagnis. 1-30 Music. 2-30 Musical Prelude. 2-35 The Five Poetesses: by Raman Vakil. 2-50 Marathi Bhavgeets. 3-0 Current Topics. by S. V. Sukhla. 6-0 Gangabai Rao. 6-10 Popular Ghazal. 6-20 Marathi Duets. 6-30 Gujarati Children's Hour. 7-0 Income-Tax For All. (Gujarati). 7-15 Vinodini Desai and Dixit. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 G. M. Durrani. 8-0 Kedara on Sitar. 8-5 Sundrabai. 8-30 Week In Bombay. by Simon Pereira. 8-45 Preet-Ka-Geet. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News In Hindustani 9-15 News In English. 9-35 Narayan Rao Vyas. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As In Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Sundrabai. 6-20 Songs From 'Talaq' 6-30 to 9-35 As In Bombay 1. 9-35 Victor Siqueira's Serenaders. 9-50 Hazel David: (Vocal). 10-0 Victor Siqueira's Serenaders. 10-10 Billy Cotton's Band. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Zinda Hasan. 7-40 Majidanbai. 7-50 Violin. 8-0 B. S. Thakur.

12-0 noon Ghazalen. 1-0 p.m. Military Band. 1-24 Variety. 6-10 B. S. Thakur. 6-30 Is it A Farce? (Hindustani) by S. A Saddiqi. 6-45 Majidanbai. 7-0 Violin. 7-15 Zinda Hasan. 7-30 B. S. Thakur. 7-45 For Village Children. 8-30 Majidanbai. 8-40 Husn Lal. 8-50 Zinda Hasan. 9-35 Dance to Music of Sebastian Orchestra.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. As In Delhi 1. 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 6-0 to 6-10 As In Delhi 1. 6-10 Majidanbai. 6-30 to 6-45 As In Delhi 1. 6-45 Zinda Hasan. 7-0 B. S. Thakur. 7-15 Radio Orchestra. 7-20 Violin. 7-30 Filmi Dunya. 7-45 Majidanbai. 8-0 Zinda Hasan. 8-10 Husn Lal. 8-20 B. S. Thakur. 8-30 to 9-35 As In Delhi 1. 9-35 On Wings of Song. 9-50 Sangeet Sammelan.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metrs (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. As In Delhi 1. 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1. 6-0 to 7-45 As In Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As In Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As In Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Variety. 6-25 Bai Saraswatibai. 6-45 Purbi on Sarangi. 6-55 Barkat Ali Khan. 7-15 Bai Saraswatibai. 7-35 Hindi Poetry. (Mirabai). 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Mir-Sauda. (Hindustani). 8-30 Barkat Ali Khan. 8-50 Bai Saraswatibai. 9-35 Day's Work. 9-50 Barkat Ali Khan 10-10 Bai Saraswatibai.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. M. S. Subbalakshmi Vocal. 2-23 Lakshminarayana Iyer (Vocal.) 2-45 Tuneful Telugu. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 A. Subramanian: Vocal. 7-0 Musical Days and Musical Ways. 2 7-15 Bovine Gift A farce by C. S. Chellappa Produced by A. I. R. 7-25 P. V. Nagarajan: Flute. 8-0 A Subramanian: Vocal 8-30 Recorded Interlude 8-45 P. V. Nagarajan: Flute.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. Fullara. 12-30 p.m. Music and song. 12-50 p.m. Richard Crooks: Tenor. 1-10 p.m. The Theatre orchestra. 1-30 p.m. School broadcast. 1-50 p.m. Musical interval. 1-57 p.m. Conscious and Sub-conscious: (Bengali). 2-17 p.m. Niharbala. 5 p.m Selection. 6-10 p.m. For countryside. 7 p.m. Jantri Sangha. 7-15 p.m. Kamal Sarkar. 7-30 p.m. Man and the Devil. 7-45 p.m. Gocul Nag. 8-5 p.m. I view world. 9-10 p.m. Topics of day. 9-30 p.m. W. B. Littlechild. 9-45 p.m. Ted Frangopoulo and B. H. Boys.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 p.m. Satya Charan Mitra. 6-20 p.m. Sushil Kumar Chakravarti. 6-30 p.m. Jyotikana Devi. 6-45 p.m. Bishnusekhar Misra. 7 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 p.m. Selection.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6 p.m. Bhajans. 6-20 p.m. Muhammadibai. 6-35 p.m. Kumari Bela Roy. 6-50 p.m. Naresh Bhattacharya. 7-5 p.m. Readings from Sahashra Rajni Charitra. 7-15 p.m. For rural areas. 7-45 p.m. Vakil Aur Muvakkil. (Hindustani). 8 p.m. Muhammadibai 8-15 p.m. For children. 8-25 p.m. Duets. 8-45 p.m. Naresh Bhattacharya. 9-40 p.m. Naresh Bhattacharya. 9-50 p.m. Muhammadibai. 10-10 p.m. Sawan.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

2 p.m. It might interest you. 2-5 p.m. Caste system in India by C. V. Dikshitulu. 2-20 p.m. Music. 4 p.m. Music. 4-3 p.m. Things of interest. (Tamil). 4-6 p.m. Maoris: (Tamil). By G. Thirunavukkarasu). 4-16 p.m. Something light. 4-20 p.m. Music by K. B. Chellappa. 5 p.m. Palayur K. Venkatarama Iyer: Voice. 5-55 p.m. Carnatic Orchestra. 6 p.m. Vedaranyam K. Ramachandra Iyer: Voice. 6-45 p.m. Capture of villain. 7-15 p.m. The advertiser: (Tamil) by Sangu Subramaniam. 7-30 p.m. Sangita Ratnakara Aiyengar: Voice. 8-55 p.m. Safety first, by T. M. Duraiswami. 9-30 p.m. Shrimati Jayalakshmi Ammal: Violin.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

2 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 6 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6 p.m. In devotional mood. 6-15 p.m. Selection from Katha Sant Sagaram. 6-25 p.m. News review (Telugu). 6-35 p.m. After screen and stage by T. Ramamohan. 6-45 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-30 p.m. Percy James: Violin. 9-45 p.m. For Dancing. 10-10 p.m. Handel Manuel: Pianoforte.

Hyderabad Programme

Med. wave 411 m. (730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Baloo Bai, Asthai, Khayal. 5-50 p.m. Khaja M. Baig, Ghazal. 6 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. For children (Urdu). 6-30 p.m. N.S.B. S.S. orchestra. Gut Sheemplas. 6-40 p.m. Raghunath Rao, Bhajan. 7 p.m. Khaja M. Baig, Ghazal. 7-10 p.m. "Currency" (Urdu) by Mr. Abbas A. Khan. 7-25 p.m. Baloo Bai, Khayal, Thumri. 7-50 p.m. Raghunath Rao, Bhajan. 8-30 p.m. Records. 8-45 p.m. Baloo Bai, Bhajan, Ghazal. 9-05 p.m. Mr. Rajendar, Harmonium solo. 9-15 p.m. Khaja M. Baig, Ghazals. 9-35 p.m. Baloo Bai, Khayal, Thumri.

B B C Programme

7-30 p.m. Stop Dancing. 8 p.m. Ernest Leggett and Continental players. 8-30 p.m. 39 Steps. 9 p.m. Dudley Beaven at organ. 9-30 p.m. News. 9-45 p.m. Memory test. 10-20 p.m. Sports. 10-55 p.m. Sports. 11 p.m. 39 Steps. 11-30 p.m. News. 11-45 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona.

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

SECTION 144

"Advance" writes:—

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has rescinded the order under Section 144 served on six newspapers on August 1 restricting them from publishing any news or comments on rioting without the previous approval of the Public Relations Officer to the Government of Bombay. We are glad that the Bombay Ministry have yielded to public opinion. We know that Section 144 has its uses but to use it against the press is to take leave of all decency. Eternal vigilance is the prize for freedom, and the need for such vigilance has not lessened with the Congress in power.

Austrian Painter Returns To Tagore

SANTINIKETAN, Aug. 13.

"We are glad to be in Santiniketan once more and to be able to pay our respectful homage to the Poet," thus observed Mrs. Sass Brunner and Miss Elizabeth Brunner, the celebrated Hungarian artists who have just arrived in Santiniketan.

Mrs. Brunner accompanied her daughter first came to Santiniketan in 1930 and stayed here for two years.

They will stay in Santiniketan for sometime so that Miss Brunner may paint another portrait of Poet Tagore.—United Press.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4690 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 15 hrs. 31 mts. (I.S.T.) on Saturday the 12th August 1939.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, August 13.
(From Our Correspondent)

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total since 1st June	Difference to Normal
Agra	101	84	—	14.1	—0.9
Amraoti	90	77	—	9.2	—9.0
Akola	94	75	—	11.7	—6.1
Ahmedabad	96	76	—	6.0	—14.1
Ajmer	94	80	—	2.4	—9.6
Ahmednagar	91	68	—	7.5	—2.1
Ambala	100	80	—	15.8	+1.1
Allahabad	88	78	0.1	25.1	+7.9
Benares	84	71	T	20.3	+0.1
Bareilly	94	78	T	17.0	—7.3
BOMBAY	87	78	—	38.7	—10.3
Bangalore	80	68	T	7.3	—1.8
Bhopal	92	76	—	33.4	—
Baroda	95	76	—	9.4	—
Beugaum	80	67	—	35.9	+6.1
Bahawalpore	103	83	—	1.3	—2.1
Bijapur	90	71	—	7.4	+0.7
Bellary	88	74	—	4.2	0.4
Bhavnagar	95	76	—	8.5	—4.4
Chittagong	89	80	—	62.1	+10.6
Calcutta	91	79	—	40.4	+10.9
Cuttack	91	77	—	21.7	—6.2
Cawnpore	89	79	0.1	17.7	—0.6
Calicut	75	71	1.9	74.8	+1.9
Colombo	82	75	T	21.5	+28.4
Cheerapunji	76	63	0.1	266.8	+28.4
Cocoanada	88	85	—	10.3	—2.4
Cochin	76	72	1.6	72.3	+14.6
Dehra Dun	85	70	3.2	45.1	—4.1
Delhi	102	87	—	9.9	—4.5
Dehra I Khan	103	80	—	0.3	—3.5
Darjeeling	61	56	1.0	64.7	—7.6
Desa	95	78	—	1.9	—13.3
Dalhousie	—	—	0.4	33.5	—6.9
Fort Sandeman	101	78	—	3.3	—0.5
Gorakhpur	79	76	3.6	34.9	+8.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	89	75	0.1	7.3	—6.4
Hyderabad (Sd.)	93	79	—	—	—4.5
Indore	91	72	—	13.0	—6.3
Jhansi	95	81	—	20.8	—0.4
Jubbulpore	92	76	—	31.8	—1.3
Jacobabad	101	78	—	—	—1.8
Jaipur	99	79	—	4.9	—8.6
Karachi	83	76	—	0.1	—4.6
Kodaikanal	60	53	T	10.9	—1.1
Khandwa	95	76	—	10.6	—6.0
Lucknow	83	76	1.1	23.4	+2.2
Ludhiana	103	86	—	9.3	—4.3
Lahore	103	86	—	7.1	—2.3
Lyallpur	103	83	—	5.2	—0.8
Multan	101	83	—	2.6	—1.1
Mysore	80	67	1.1	5.1	—1.2
Madras	92	79	T	2.9	—4.7
Marmagoa	83	74	0.3	51.7	—
Malegaon	93	69	—	9.7	—0.6
Mussoorie	72	6.0	—	31.4	—14.8
Mahableshwar	70	61	0.1	132.1	—59.6
Murree	77	65	—	16.9	—1.3
Mount Abu	76	65	—	6.4	—31.2
Masulipatam	92	79	—	8.4	—5.3
Mandalay	89	76	T	17.6	+7.7
Mangalore	82	71	1.8	86.0	+1.5
Meerut	—	—	—	10.6	—6.2
Mercara	68	61	2.9	58.7	—21.7
Nagpur	98	77	0.1	19.8	—7.8
Ootacamund	82	68	0.1	19.3	+7.9
Patna	83	77	3.2	36.3	+10.9
Peshawar	104	83	—	1.1	—1.9
Poona	87	70	—	10.0	—3.7
Port Blair	82	74	0.3	38.1	—5.4
Quetta					
Ranchi	80	70	0.5	27.5	—7.2
Rawalpindi	104	82	—	8.3	—5.1
Rangoon	86	76	6.2	41.9	—6.5
Ratnagiri	85	76	0.1	87.5	+16.0
Rajkot	94	75	—	2.8	—15.0
Sialkot	102	87	—	11.7	—2.7
Vizagapatam	88	70	—	7.9	—3.4
Sholapur	92	73	—	7.6	—3.2
Shillong	71	64	—	39.9	+2.4
Simla	71	57	0.5	32.4	—0.7
Surat	80	78	0.1	12.9	—15.6
Salem	86	72	0.1	14.5	+5.0
Trichinopoly	90	77	—	7.4	+3.4
Trivandrum	78	72	0.9	25.5	+3.0
Vizagapatam	88	79	—	7.9	—3.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

STRONG MONSOON IN ARABIAN SEA

POONA, August 13.

Conditions were unsettled in the Bay of Bengal off Orissa-Circars coast.

Strengthening of monsoon in the Arabian Sea was maintained.

Monsoon has been strong in Malabar, Bihar and east United Provinces and active in Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces and Mysore.

Rainfall also occurred locally in Crissa, Bengal, Punjab Hills and Konkan, while a few falls are reported in Assam, west United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in west Central Provinces and west Central India.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Jalpaiguri, Sambalpur, Purnea and Gorakhpur four inches; Darbhanga, Dehradun and Mercara three inches; Bahraich, Raipur Mangalore and Calicut two inches; Hazaribagh, Kanker and Cochin one and half inches; Darjeeling Lucknow, Pendra, Mysore and Trivandrum one inch; Simla, Dalhousie and Gadag, half inch.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.
Summary Of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13-8-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.020 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degress.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.5 degrees 26 above (normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.3 degrees 24 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 76 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 95 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10), 6.

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.92. inches.

Total rainfall during the year 38.68 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-8-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.32 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

"THE HISTORY OF INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE IS INSEPARABLE FROM THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY MUTUAL—"

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FOUNDED on principles at once democratic and sound. The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., has been steadily serving the public through six decades and more, an outstanding contribution to the country's economic progress. It has held steadfastly to one single aim: "Service to policyholders." The Bombay Mutual belongs to its policyholders; they own the Society; they control it.

YOU too can share in its prosperity and privileges. You can take as large or as small a share as you choose, your rights are equally respected, your privileges equally inviolable.

1938 another Record Year

Proposed Business	—	2.45	CRORES.
Paid for Business	—	2.05	CRORES.
Total Business	—	10.00	CRORES.
Assets	—	1.45	CRORES.
Income	—	.52	CRORES.

The BOMBAY MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.,
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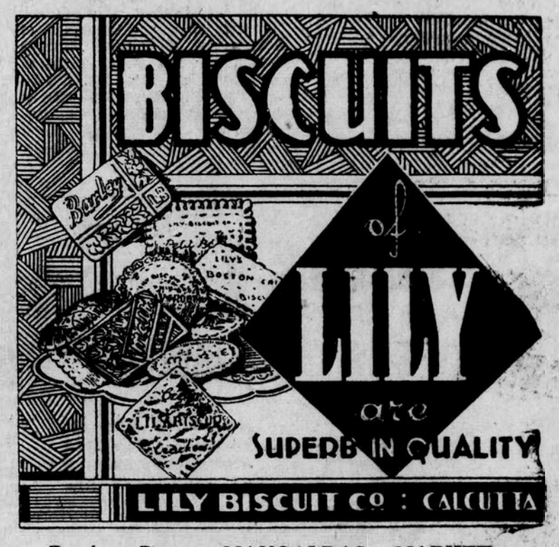

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For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu Adhik Shravan Vad 14, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-Akhar 27, 1358
Parsi: Aspandad 13, 1308
Hightide: 11-20, 13-20
Lowtide: 4-37, 17-29
Sunrise: 6h. 19m.
Sunset: 7h. 8m.

Monday, August 14.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, August 15.

University Convocation, Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m

Wednesday, August 16.

Liberal Protest Meeting at Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 P.M.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

LECTURE ON "MODERN MARATHI LITERATURE"

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union Mr. Anant Kanekar, well-known writer and journalist, will give a public talk on "Modern Marathi Literature" on Monday, (to-day) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge, Choupatty.

CENTRAL PRESS EMPLOYEES' MEETING

Mr. S. C. Joshi, President and N. N. Phadke, Secretary of the Government Central Press Industrial Employees' Union have issued an appeal to the Central Press workers to join the public meeting to be held at Jinnah Hall today and the procession that will start from the Press Gate and join the strike later.

VURJEEVANDAS DISPENSARY

The Vurjeevandas Madhowdass Charitable Dispensary at Sion—During the month of July 1939 the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 733 among them the number of new admissions was 254 being classified as stated below. Hindoos 188, Mussulmans 35 and Parsis nil., Christians 31 and other class nil. The average daily attendance was 28.

Amusements Of The Day

METRO—"Let Freedom Ring." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Orage". Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EROS—"Scipio Africanus." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Jesse James." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Mera Lall." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Brandiki Botal." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m
PATHE—"Pygmalion." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m
WEST END—"My Eyes." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Tears of Love." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sapera." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON — "Punjab Mail." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Raja Shriyal". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
PLAZA——"Bari-Didi." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Kid from Kokomo." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association on Monday (to-day) at 6 P.M. (S.T.).

(1) To pass a resolution of condolence on the death of Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw who was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association.

(2) To pass the Hon. Secretaries' report on the working of the Association and the audited Statement of Accounts for the years 1936|38.

(3) And to consider such other business as may be placed before the meeting with the permission of the Chairman of the meeting

"FEDERATION OF SAWANTWADI STATE SUBJECTS' ASSOCIATIONS"

The preliminary work of the Provisional Working Committee appointed by the public meeting of the workers and representatives of the public bodies of the Sawantwadi State subjects in Bombay held on 23-7-39 at Kamgar Special English Classes, Currey Road to consider the formation of a 'workable Federation' of all such organisations, is nearing completion and shall be duly sent to the bodies concerned. Many associations have extended their co-operation uptil now, but those who have not done so are most cordially invited to send their suggestions and their detailed information to Naturopath Dadasaheb Dhuri, President, Sawantwadi State Students' Association, 13-31, Currey Road, Bombay 13, and to send their representatives to the public meeting of the working committee to be held on Saturday the 19th instant at 6 p.m. at the Sawantwadi Maratha Students' Association, 13-31, Currey Road.

Rajputana Relief Fund

At a public meeting of the citizens of Rajputana held in Bombay under the presidentship of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia it was resolved to form a Committee for Rajputana Famine Relief Work with Raja Narayanlal Bansilal as President, Mr. Gorghandas Girdhardas Bangad as Secretary and Mr. Kishanlal Hirelal as Treasurer and 18 other members.

The Committee is organising the collection of funds and Seth Dalmia started the fund with an initial donation of Rs. 5,000.

LIBERAL MEETING TO PROTEST AGAINST TAXATION

Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, on Wednesday, the 16th instant at 6 p.m. to protest against the financial and taxation policy of the Government of Bombay.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside and among the speakers will be Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Sir Jehangir Coyajee Seth Devidas Madhavji Thackersey, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole and Mr. D. G. Dalvi.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

The 8th Anniversary of the late Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar will be celebrated in the Gayan Hall of the above Vidyalaya (Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, Bombay) on Monday the 21st August, 1939 under the presidentship of Mr. B. V. Warerkar. A variety programme will be held on the occasion.

SENSATIONAL SMILE!

HANSA

You see it a Hundred Times, and you Thrill a Hundred Times! in BOMBAY TALKIES':

Durga

STARRING:
DEVIKA RANI
WITH
RAMA SHUKUL,
and SIX other STARS!

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-MORROW (Amas) 1-45 P.M.

ROXY

Now in Its 2nd BIG WEEK!
REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S JESSE JAMES in TECHNICOLOR
TYRone POWER HENRY FONDA NANCY KELLY RANDOLPH SCOTT and a cast of thousands

ALLEGED ILLICIT DISTILLATION OF LIQUOR IN CITY

Three Men And Woman Arrested: Paraphernalia Seized

Sub-Inspector Umerkhan of the Prohibition Police raided a house at Dhuwan Lane, Umerkhadi, on Sunday morning, and seized what is alleged to be paraphernalia for preparing illicit liquor.

Four persons, including a woman of 60, were taken into custody. This is the first case of arrest in connection with alleged illicit distillation since the inauguration of Prohibition in Bombay.

Janjira State People's Protest Against Reforms Committee

BOMBAY, Sunday.

So long the subjects of Janjira State are being humiliated for want of civil liberties, so long their mouths are gagged under the Press and Public Meetings Act of 1927, none could lay his hand on his breast and say that he can truly represent any section of public and speak on their behalf, said Sardar Sidi Mohmood Khan addressing a crowded meeting of Janjira State subjects held under the auspices of the Janjira State People's Union, on Saturday night.

He strongly criticised the present Reforms Committee's methods of work which were not open to public and read out the questionnaire issued by the Committee. It was only the Political Conference of the State's subjects that could decide the fate of over a lakh of people living in three hundred villages of the State, that could consider the questionnaire.

Mr. M. V. R. Dighe moved a resolution passed previously by the Managing Committee of the Union in this behalf. Messrs. Mohmad Ibrahim and Daood Saheb seconding the resolution, spoke at length on the many grievances of Janjira subjects who were hard hit by the heavy taxes and autocratic rule of the State.

Another resolution expressing no-confidence in the Reforms Committee and strengthening their agitation till all their demands were fully secured. was moved by Mr. Mohmad Saheb. Both the resolutions were unanimously passed.

RELEASE POLITICALS

Why Keep Them Behind Bars When They Abjure Violence?

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A resolution demanding the immediate release of political prisoners not only in Bengal but also in the rest of the provinces was passed at a public meeting held at Dadar this evening under the auspices of the "G" Ward Radical League.

Messrs. V. B. Karnik, J. R. Shastri, Tajuddin and others who addressed the meeting said that there was no justification for the politicals being detained in jails after their declaration that they had abjured violence.

SAD END OF 'ADDICT TO OPIUM'

Dies After Complaining Of Pain In Chest

Gajanan Bhagwati Din (40), a resident of Kamatipura, 12th Lane, stated to be an addict to 'charas' smoking, complained of pain in the left side of the chest, and died later in the day on Sunday. It seems he remained unemployed since August 1. It may be recalled so far two fatal cases of addicts are reported, (both of them being opium addicts).

FIRST MEETING OF THANA RURAL BOARD

Review Of Work By Village Uplift Association

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, August 11.

The first meeting of the Thana and Bombay Suburban District Rural Development Board was held to-day in the Collector's Office under the chairmanship of Mr. M. S. Jayakar, the Collector of Thana. Almost all the members, officials and non-officials attended the meeting.

The Secretary of the Thana District Village Improvement Association, then read over the report about the various schemes launched last year and presented a statement of the grants received and expenditure incurred. The report indicated an all-round progress in the schemes of agriculture, poultry farm, adequate water supply, sanitation, adult education, etc. The Association has a balance of Rs. 17,000 and odd, out of which 15,000 and odd have already been allotted. It was decided to abolish forthwith the old association. The Rural Development Board then elected Acharya S. R. Bhise of Bordi as Honorary Secretary and Mr. R. K. Apte, Senior Inspector, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., in charge of Thana District, as Joint Hon. Secretary of the Board. The following members were elected to form the Executive Committee of the Board:—

Swami Anand of Thana, S. R. Bhise, P. V. Paranjpye, Jabir Ali of Chembur, V. V. Kirtane of Dahanu, Kantilal Vadilal of Shahapur and G. D. Vartak, President, D. L. Board, Thana.

The Chairman informed the members of the Board that the non-official members are entitled to travelling allowance and should prefer their claims.

A resolution recording appreciation of services rendered by the former Village Improvement Association was passed unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

Bombay Congress M.L.A.s For Poona

Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. S. K. Patil and other Congress members in the Bombay Legislative Assembly left for Poona on Sunday morning.

Persons In Drunken State Removed To Hospital

Three persons who were in a drunken state and could neither account for themselves nor give their names, were admitted into the G. T. Hospital on Sunday night. One of them was picked up near Churchgate station, another from the vicinity of the public urinal at Bori Bunder, and the third from Carnac Road. They are believed to have returned from Bassein and Kalyan—non-prohibition areas.

BAN ON BOSE CONDEMNED

Resolution Of Forward Bloc Working Committee

CALCUTTA, August 13.

Meeting again this evening at Calcutta, the Working Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc discussed the situation arising out of the Congress Working Committee's action regarding Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and other matters till about 10-30 p. m. The meeting is understood to have adopted a resolution condemning the disciplinary action taken by the Congress Working Committee against Mr. Bose for organising the demonstration on July 9 and requesting the people of the country to hold meetings everywhere to record their protest against the decision of the Congress Working Committee and urging the Committee to withdraw the resolution regarding Mr. Bose at once.

SENAPATI BAPAT FOR CALCUTTA

POONA, Aug. 12.

Following a trunk telephone call from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, this morning Senapati P. M. Bapat, President of the Maharashtra Forward Bloc, left for Calcutta this afternoon to participate in the deliberations of the All-India Council of the Forward Bloc on Monday. —A.P.

'Challenge To Progressive Element', Says Satyapal

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

"A challenge to the progressive elements in the Congress," in these words Dr. Satyapal, the leading politician of the Punjab, characterises the disciplinary action taken against Mr. Bose.

Dr. Satyapal adds that the decision of the Working Committee is "unreasonable and unjustifiable," and will surely have a deep effect on the politics of the country.

MAJOR DISASTER TO SWARAJ'S STRUGGLE

Ranga Pleads For Summoning Special Congress Session

SIMLA, August 12.

A special Congress session to take a decision on the situation arising from the disciplinary action against Mr. Bose has been urged by Prof. N. G. Ranga, M. L. A., who characterises the Congress action as a major disaster to the struggle for Swaraj. The Professor thinks it a duty of all Congressmen to review "this grave situation" dispassionately and help the Congress to get out of this "vicious circle."

Prof. Ranga states: "I have no doubt in my mind that before things take a more serious and disastrous turn, a special session of the Congress must be convened to grapple with this question and help the country to achieve real unity among all Congressmen. To accept the Working Committee's action, pending the next Congress session, is to lose for the country, at a crucial time, the valuable assistance and guidance of Subhas Babu. I, therefore, appeal to all Congress delegates to send a requisition for a special session of the Congress to be held in two months time."

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST SUBHAS BOSE

Varied Views Of Allahabad Rightists And Leftists

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

At a meeting of leftists and rightists held in the office of the Socialist Party to-day, Mr. Sajjad Zahir, Socialist Leader deplored the action of the Working Committee in taking disciplinary action against Subhas Bose. Mr. Zahir said that the real struggle for freedom which derived its impetus from mass organisations was thrown into the background for the sake of Congress Ministries' parliamentary programme.

The action of the Working Committee was bound to have grave repercussions.

Mr. K. Malaviya (Rightist) strongly defended the action of the committee. He said no struggle could be carried on successfully except in an orderly manner. He deprecated the hapharzard Satyagraha by individual Congressmen and thought the A. I. C. C. had done well to ban it.

The Working Committee had done nothing to impede mass struggle as complained of by Socialists, Mr. Shahid Fakhri, President of the City Congress Committee said while the Working Committee had rightly shown great firmness in taking action against Mr. Bose, he thought from the tactical point of view the action was premature. He feared serious repercussions in Bengal. Mr. Vishambharnath Tripatti stressed on discipline and supported the action of the Committee.

DISCONTENT BOUND TO GROW

M. N. Roy On Congress Cabinet's Decision

DEHRA DUN, Aug. 13.

That the resolution of the Congress Working Committee placing a ban on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for three years is unwise and bound to create difficulties, that it is harsh and that a warning would have sufficed was the opinion expressed by Mr. M. N. Roy when interviewed by the "United Press".

Mr. Roy expressed anxiety over the reaction of the Bengal Congress Committee and hoped that Mr. Bose and his followers in Bengal would not be provoked to resist the Working Committee resolution. He considers that would be disastrous for Bengal politics.

"Foresight, patience and hard work is necessary," he declares, "to resist the authoritarian attack against internal democracy. The discontent with the internal affairs of the Congress is bound to grow. Instead of ineffective protests, the discontent of the rank and file on Congressmen, he suggests, should be organisationally canalised through the lower Congress Committees. Even that is difficult. But democracy must prevail if Congress is not to disintegrate and be discredited." —United Press.

Inquiry Committee's Plea For More Liberal Arms Act For Law-Abiding

Continued From Page 1)

key officers in times of disturbance."

FRONTIER CONSTABULARY BLAMED

Commenting on the help rendered by the Frontier Constabulary they declare: "It is true that the Frontier Constabulary were at low strength, but we are not convinced that when the raiders were reported at Gumbati and later in the Kurram bed and were on the way to Bazar Ahmad Khan, they could not have been encountered and located by the Constabulary. They were obviously unprepared for the raid despite the information earlier in the day from Gumbati.

It could safely be concluded that their contribution in the prevention of the raid or the punishment of the raiders was practically nil."

EARLIER TENSION

Examining the situation in Bannu city before the raid the Committee refer to certain instances when feelings between the communities in the city were strained, owing to the abduction of a Hindu girl named Ramkuari, misunderstanding created over a mock rehearsal made by the police when a Congress-flag post in the local Congress House was surrounded, the extensive house searches made in connection with the bomb outrages, the subsequent use of intemperate language in public meetings held to condemn the police searches and the licence allowed to the activities of the "Danda Party", the institution devoted to the suppression of prostitution, who were alleged to have showed scant regard for law and authority.

The Committee declares: "We have given our careful attention to all the facts that have been brought to our notice including the relations between the communities, the dispute between the police and the people. The want of restraint in the use of language against the Deputy Commissioner and other incidents above mentioned and have come to the conclusion that whatever indirect bearing may have had they were not directly responsible for bringing about the raid. No doubt strained relations lead to the making of wild allegations and even create a suspicion in the minds of credulous people that the raid was engineered or was not deliberately checked, but they still remain allegations and at the best suspicions, which reasonable people cannot accept as established."

RECOMMENDATIONS

In their recommendations the Committee declare that the Arms Act should be less rigorously administered in view of the peculiar situation in the province where on the British side of the border live people under rule of law while the people on the other side of the border are well armed and live in a state verging on lawlessness. They recommend that people living within 11 miles of the administered area of Bannu and D. I. Khan districts should be allowed to buy rifles freely and further that all persons who are voters and who are not bad characters should be allowed to take out a licence, one of the conditions being that any passing of the rifles to Tribal territory people would constitute an offence. Among others to whom they recommend the free grant of licence for possessing fire-arms are people living in villages beyond the 11 miles limit, persons paying a revenue of Rs. 100 per year or income-tax on Rs. 3,000 and above, subject to the applicant being not a bad character.

WEED OUT OUTLAWS

The Committee also recommend that the Provincial Government should move the Central Government for some more satisfactory arrangement for the handing over of outlaws who escape into the tribal area and that the Constabulary should be used to weed out the district as well as the tribal territory, if necessary and, if that is not enough, military operations also being undertaken to clear up places frequented by outlaws.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

With reference to precautions to be undertaken to prevent a recurrence of the raids the Committee suggest that the building of a series of forts and roads in the administered territory; the stoppage of ransoms in cases of kidnapping or if payment of ransom is made, such ransom being deducted from the subsidies paid to the tribe concerned in order to show them that kidnappings are not profitable; organisation of villagers and even townsmen into regular militias; the training of the Frontier police in modern methods of investigation and special investigation of crime; more stringent punishment of persons convicted of harbouring criminals; a system of blockades against erring tribes and the setting up of a passport system in the Frontier.

COMPENSATION TO SUFFERERS

Regarding compensation to the victims of the raid the Committee declare that, in view of the fact that sufficient political pressure was not applied on the Ahmadzai Wazirs to give up the raiders, the Provincial Government should approach the Central Government and insist that the loss should be made good out of the allowances of the Ahmadzai tribes. This, they opine, would serve as a punishment to the tribe and serve a double object.

PLEA FOR "GOONDA ACT"

The Committee do not favour the suggestion that the Political or Constabulary Departments should have more Hindus or Sikh officers with a view to restore confidence, but at the same time do not reject it.

They finally recommend a Goonda Act on the lines of the Bengal Goonda Act.—United Press.

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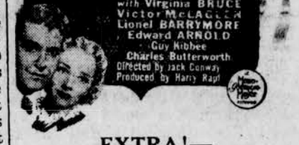

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1939

THE POINT AT ISSUE

Though only a few Congressmen have so far expressed their views on the Working Committee's disciplinary action against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, we feel that most Congressmen share the view expressed by the "National Herald" that the action is "a moral necessity and in the interest of national discipline and consolidation". Even the friends and followers of Mr. Bose who disapprove of the action do so on the wrong assumption that he is punished for his Leftist propaganda against the Rightist High Command. They studiously evade the real reason for his punishment, namely, that he organised protests against certain resolutions of the A.-I.C.C., though as a responsible executive office-bearer of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee he ought not to have carried on propaganda against the decisions of a higher body. They also ignore the point that he aggravated his offence by defying the express instructions given him by the Congress President.

A Vital Difference

In asking Mr. Bose for an explanation of his action the Congress President clinched the point of discipline at issue in the following words: "It will be impossible for the Congress organisation to function if subordinate committees and office-bearers of the Congress whose duty it is to carry out and give effect to the resolution of the A.-I.C.C. and the Congress were, instead of doing that, to organise protests and demonstrations against these resolutions." In the explanation which he submitted in reply to this letter, Mr. Bose only takes his stand on the constitutional right of the minority to carry on propaganda against the majority. Nobody denies this right, stated in general terms. And the Congress Executive would stultify itself if it ever denied it. But the right cannot be consistently and fairly claimed by those who accept executive posts and who are therefore expected to carry out the policy of the majority. If Mr. Bose were not an office-bearer of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, he would have been free to carry on any propaganda he liked. But for him to stick to an office which carries with it the responsibility to carry out the policy of the majority, and yet to refuse to discharge that responsibility, is neither fair nor constitutional. It is significant that in his explanation claiming the right of the minority to carry on propaganda against the majority Mr. Bose does not expressly state that this right can be claimed by an office-bearer. In fact he does not touch upon the vital point of difference between office-bearers and other Congressmen.

A Wholesome Rule

In his comments on the action taken against him, Mr. Bose says he is made to "pay the penalty" for his Left Consolidation propaganda. But here also he is blurring the real issue. He knows very well that if he had not accepted any executive office in the Congress organisation, he could have carried on whatever propaganda he liked. And as a matter of fact so many Congressmen are carrying on Leftist propaganda, and there is no suggestion of any disciplinary action against them so long as they are free from executive responsibility. All will appreciate his resolve "to cling to the Congress with even greater devotion than before". We only hope that hereafter at least he and his followers will loyally follow the universally accepted constitutional principle and rule of discipline that executive committees and their office-bearers will, so long as they hold these executive positions, loyally carry out the policy, programme and instructions laid down by duly constituted higher authorities. This is a wholesome rule beneficial to all, whichever party may be in power at a particular time. We, therefore, wholeheartedly endorse the appeal made by certain Bombay Leftists to Mr. Bose and his followers in Bengal not to defy the Working Committee's resolution as such defiance will increase disruptive tendencies in the local Congress organisation and injure the radical movement in the country.

Inhuman Cynicism

Those who held that the infamous Tokio formula represented the preparation of the ground for specific acts of betrayal by Britain believed that the four alleged "assasins" would be the first to be surrendered to Japan. The British Government have now duly decided to hand them over to worse assassins and this decision will be carried out no matter how many writs of *Habeas Corpus* are applied for. Certain death, of course, awaits them. The worst of the tragedy is the tortures to which these unfortunate victims of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's statesmanship will be subjected before they die, tortures from which death will be really a merciful release. The British Government know this. And it is this knowledge which invests the betrayal with an inhuman cynicism so revolting that even the London *Times* does not feel entirely equal to stomaching it.

And all this, moreover, for an object which is not going to be achieved. The sacrifice of living human beings—even though they be poor insignificant "Chinks"—is intended to appease the Japanese. They have already refused to oblige and continue with their growling. The surrender of "culprits" is a "minor issue," a "side issue," declare the Japanese and what they are principally concerned with is conversations on "main issues." They are not to be side-tracked, much less appeased. And they have given a definite ultimatum that Britain must give, by to-day, distinct and satisfactory indications of a desire to accommodate Japan on these main issues. On the other hand the "implementing," as it were, of Japanese demands is being continuously intensified and has now taken a more important turn. Japanese spokesmen have now begun to accept openly the fact that the anti-British campaign in all its aspects of "popular manifestations" is officially sponsored. Japan has at least made her position clear both in words and in deeds; she insists on the acceptance by Britain of all her demands.

What will the British Government do now? The London *Times*, which confesses to a revulsion of feeling at the Government's decision regarding the four Chinese, also urges significantly that "both the British public and our nationals in China would welcome an early indication by the Government that further Japanese claims particularly in respect of Chinese silver deposits and currency will on no account be entertained." The journal usually reflects the views and intentions of the British Government. If it does so in this case also, then its hint represents a decision on the part of the British Government definitely to resist Japan. This will be a most welcome decision dictated both by honour and by a correct appreciation of the position in the Far East. But, if the Government are really so decided, then what is the sense, even "realistic" sense, of sacrificing the four Chinese? Even Mr. Chamberlain is incapable of purposeless inhumanity. The alternative interpretation of the *Times* article is, therefore, at least equally likely. It fears that Mr. Chamberlain is contemplating further scandalous betrayals and is attempting to head him off. The comments of this important paper, a supporter and organ of the British Government, emphasise as nothing else does, the revolting magnitude of the crime which constitutes British policy. What will be their reaction on Mr Chamberlain? Would he be shamed and shocked into honourable firmness and into revising his decision about the unfortunate Chinese, now that Japan has refused the offer as a bribe?

The Fight For Oil

(BY OUR NEAR EAST CORRESPONDENT)

THE far-reaching desperate struggle in the Near and Middle East, the full extent of which has not yet been revealed, between Britain and France on one hand, and the Berlin-Rome axis on the other, with the Arab people as pawns, has now moved into a new stage.

Developments in this stage include:

Germany and Italy moving into what has for years been a British sphere of influence in the Hedjaz and the Yemen;

the despatch of large quantities of war materials, technicians and a military mission to South Arabia;

plans for the creation of puppet-kings both by the British and French and the Germans and the Italians.

★

Inextricably bound up with the fabric of intrigue and plots are the interests of the all-powerful world-wide oil and petrol trusts. Important new deposits and discoveries of oil have recently been discovered in the Middle East and have been kept secret. Around these deposits and who shall gain ultimate control of them, the battle is raging. Exploration and prospecting work is now on foot over vast areas. Iran is yielding now rich sources of oil; Iraq is only at the beginning of her career as an oil producer, and there, as elsewhere, new terrain is being opened up; the position in the Bahrein Islands is becoming increasingly important in the Gulf region; in Egypt wide areas are being covered by many prospecting companies and a successful strike by the Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields is regarded as an optimistic sign.

Syria and Palestine, long declared by experts to be valuable reserves where oil may be found are also expected to be opened up soon. Determined to carry the offensive against the democracies already in progress in Palestine and Syria still further and obtain a grasp on the important oil deposits, the Berlin-Rome axis is exerting pressure on Iraq, Afghanistan and Iran. Significant discussions have already been held with Ibn Saud, King of the Hedjaz, A German colonel, member of the Third Division (Germany's Military Intelligence Service) is at present in Afghanistan while the German agents, Von Maurer and Rechstein, are busy endeavouring to detach Iran from Turkey by exerting pressure in commercial circles.

★

Germany has already proposed supporting a guarantee of the "independence and integrity" of the Hedjaz by dispatching to Ibn Saud a military mission composed of 25 officers. In this support the Nazis also include several hundred light guns, specially adapted for desert warfare; a large number of machine guns, modern rifles and ammunition and several hundred instructors and technicians, the construction of two airodromes and three airplane repair stations, also 125 airplanes. A suggestion of Herr Doktor Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, is the building of two wireless transmission stations and the setting up of printing machinery under ten technicians, for Pan-Arab propaganda work in Palestine, Egypt and Turkey.

★

These moves constitute the basis of the Berlin-Rome reply to the Turkish agreements with Egypt, Britain and France, to prevent which Italy was prepared to go to the length of surrendering the Dodecanese Islands to Turkey.

British efforts to maintain a gradually slipping hold in the Middle East, consolidate the agreement with Turkey and safeguard its oil interests, have also resulted in a plan to create a united Syria-Palestine under a king. For this, little publicised approaches have already been made to the Emir Abdullah, the pro-British and pro-Zionist ruler of Trans-Jordan. Owing to these tendencies the Emir of Trans-Jordan is by no means favourably regarded by large numbers of Arabs and his condidature is only under consideration by Whitehall because the first plan for an "Arab Federation" has been torpedoed by the opposition from Iraq and Hedjaz.

This "first" plan was to set up an Arab Federation under an Egyptian Prince, Abbas Hilmi Pasha. Reports from Hedjaz testify to the opposition to this, which would put them in the position of "second fiddle" to Egypt; this plan is for the time being smashed and so we come to the proposition of Emir Abdullah.

Even so Ibn Saud, who dreams of a big unified Arab Kingdom of all Arabian territories, under his rule, is strongly opposed to Abdullah. He entertained the hope that his son, the Crown Prince Emir Feisal, who is also his Foreign Minister and who represented the Hedjaz in London recently, would have been offered the "throne of David."

I COVER THE TOWN

By D. F. KARAKA

Prohibition raises various points of law and general interest on which there is not yet sufficient clarification. At the Taj and Greens there is a room reserved for Permit Holders. So the notice says. This is not a very clear classification, for an Indian can get a permit on application so long as he can substantiate his claim to a permit with a doctor's certificate. Is he or is he not a permit holder and are the management of the Taj and Green's entitled to allow him inside the room for permit and if not why not? There does not seem to be any difference in the permits issued even though the reason for the issue of permits may be different. At the moment, however, the impression is that only Europeans are allowed in these rooms which creates an awkward situation on many occasions. It adds to an embarrassment which might well be avoided in this country and it would be well for the Government to look into this matter.

* * * *

A more serious matter is the somewhat ungracious attitude of a section of Parsee orthodoxy who have resolved after due care and consideration and the necessary formality of a meeting to effect a social boycott of the Hon. Dr. Gilder. In the first place I never remember Dr. Gilder having so very much time at his disposal to be present at so many so-called social functions, where, shall I say, the elite of Parsee society always is in attendance. If I am not mistaken Dr. Gilder himself once told me that he has not been to Allbless Baug for some years, which shows up the unkindness of a rumour to the effect that Pasee servants refused to serve him. Whatever that may be, it seems not only childish but also ungallant and undignified of a community to meet and resolve on such a form of action. The doctor is acting with the best of motives and intentions and a man honestly discharging what he feels is his duty is deserving of better treatment from his co-religionists. The Parsees have yet to realise that the India in which they live to-day is a changed India and that the days are over when the hall-mark of success was an invitation to dinner from a handful of European officials and that in recent years many Indians who have remained reserved and backward socially are coming out and that these are the people who are worth mixing with to-day even though they may wear a kurta and dhoti instead of a coat and trousers. Our future, therefore, does not depend any more on hanging on to the coat-tails of an Englishman or on walking constantly in his shadow. Unfortunately there still remains in this Parsee community that trace of the old order which believed in such things. Otherwise they would be more broad-minded in their outlook instead of being so ridiculously narrow-minded and insular. And while we talk of Parsees who have been Ministers, I cannot help saying that the Hon. Doctor Gilder has been a greater credit to his community than other Parsee Ministers who may have preceded him. When his term of office is over Dr Gilder may not be honoured with the proverbial knighthood, but again these are not the things in life that matter any more in our country.

* * * *

Retiring from the Corporation after many years of service is the Municipal Secretary, Mr. Nadkarni. The Corporation paid a glowing tribute to his services last Thursday when so many speeches were made. Among his recent achievements is the compilation of a little handbook, neatly got up and bound, which explains to the outsider and perhaps even to the Corporator as well the function of the various departments of the Corporation and of its many committees. It is a useful publication and serves also a rule-book.

Frankly Speaking

Final Preparations?

It is quite likely that one of the most important subjects on the Ribbentrop-Ciano agenda was Hungary. That country occupies a significant position in the strategical calculations of the Axis and, therefore, must play her part as dictated by Italo-German militarist exigencies, whether she likes it or not. She must be forced to give up her reluctance or recalcitrance and submit. She will, there is of course no doubt, have to submit, for which Hungary's own previous policy is mainly responsible. The fact that the Axis is directing energetic attention to Hungary—and to Yugo-Slavia—is noteworthy as indicating the approach of the Zero Hour. King Carol's hurried return to Rumania and the meeting between him and Turkey's President show that these countries are aware of the imminence of the danger. It will pay to be vigilant.

Threatened Scarcity

Grave reports are coming from various parts of the province about the sudden failure of rain, and Government deserve to be congratulated in their prompt action in dealing with the threatened scarcity. According to the statement appended to an ordinance, just issued to control the movement and prices of fodder and grain, there is already severe scarcity in several parts of the province owing to the absence of rain for nearly six weeks. The state of the crops and depletion of existing fodder stocks are said to be causing grave anxiety. Cattle are reported to be dying in large numbers in some places and the prices of fodder and grain have risen abnormally.

Relief Measures

In these circumstances Government have done well to take strong action immediately. Under the existing law relief measures would have taken considerable time to be started. Fresh legislation also is not immediately possible as the Legislature is not in session. Yet some relief is most urgent. On the advice of the Ministry, therefore, the Governor has promulgated an ordinance by which Government will be able to fix, at any time by notification, a standard price for the sale of fodder and grain in any scarcity area. Moreover, under the ordinance, no fodder or grain of any kind can be removed from any notified area without the permission of a competent authority. As soon as the Legislature meets, a Bill will be introduced on the lines of the ordinance and we have no doubt it will pass into law without any serious difficulty. As relief measures of any kind can be fully effective only with the wholehearted co-operation of the public, it is necessary that the people in affected areas should organise the necessary relief agencies without any avoidable delay. Care should be taken that these agencies should be thoroughly representative.

Prompt Decision

The Government of Bombay deserve to be congratulated on their prompt decision to depute a High Court Judge to enquire into the unhappy incident near Chhota Kabrastan on August 1. Justice Broomfield has been asked to inquire into and report on the circumstances which led to the firing by the police and whether the firing was justified. We trust the organisers of the Muslim procession as well as the members of the public who were eye-witnesses to the incident will fully co-operate with Justice Broomfield in his task of ascertaining the truth.

Racial Fetish

Mr. Pirow's wail at the white-man's prestige sinking to zero in the East repels one because of his racial fetish. He deplores the situation in Europe, not because democracy and peace are in danger, but because a civil war among the whites will ruin their prestige in the East and, in consequence, in South Africa also. It may be that, because self-interest is ultimately threatened, he professes such concern for the general cause of the white race. However, it will be well for him and other whitemen's champions to realise betimes that the days are gone when Asia and Africa could be regarded as a safe preserve for unending exploitation by the whites.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

The Foreign Ministers drove 20 miles through a mountainous country. They dined together at the famous "White Horse Inn" on Wolfgang Lake. It is believed the Fuehrer will join them in the evening at an open air performance of Shakespear's "Much Ado About Nothing" at Salzburg.
—Berlin Report.

* * * *

Protesting against the Working Committee decision regarding Subhas Babu, the Communist leaders complain that "it wants to suppress the minority view by using the bludgeon of disciplinary action."

Shades of Bukharin, Zinovieff, etc., etc.!

* * * *

Why Silent About Federation?
Muslim League paper asks the Working Committee.

Because Congress does not believe in protesting too much.

* * * *

In an eloquent criticism of Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai's address to the Indian Progressive Group "Portia" says that his speech "was addressed to the wrong group."

We entirely agree.

* * *

Some humane optimists have sought to save the four Chinese "assasins" through an application for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

We appreciate their efforts. But the first thing they ought to have done was to take out a writ of Habeas Corpus against Mr. Chamberlain surrendering Britain's body—and soul—to every bully.

* * * *

The Chinese Ambassador in London has represented to the Foreign Office that "the surrender of the four men is not justified on legal grounds and is inconsistent with the traditions of British justice (ha-ha-ha-ha) by removing all chances of a fair trial and might furthermore be interpreted as a 'de facto' recognition of the illegal regime."

Three overwhelming reasons justifying British policy.

* * * *

The "Times" of London would welcome an indication by the British Government that further Japanese claims will "on no account be entertained."

That would afford Mr. Chamberlain's realism a welcome opportunity to bring its fundamental characteristics into play.

* * *

The Japanese Press is apparently puzzled by the British procedure of unilaterally announcing the transfer of the four Tientsin culprits.

Even the Japanese Press did not credit British policy with the capacity for unilateral retreat.

* * * *

In connection with the anti-British boycott movement, a Japanese army spokesman is reported to have admitted "I do not know, but I hope so."

Mr. Chamberlain, on the other hand, is rumoured to have said "I know but I do not hope so."

* * * *

"The talks at Fuschl Castle are being held in English as Herr von Ribbentrop does not speak Italian and Count Ciano does not understand German."
—Berlin message.

The fact that English is the intermediary between, and the common language of, Totalitarian representatives is not without its instructive symbolism.

* * * *

Patient: 'Do you extract teeth painlessly?'

Dentist: 'Not always—the other day I nearly dislocated my wrist.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It's the gentle quiver in a girl's voice that may hold her beau.

A confidence man naturally has no confidence in any man but himself.

Some heads are made to carry brains, while others merely serve as hat-racks.

A legal light is usually some wily chap whose clients are in financial gloom.

A man is apt to suffer less from a cold than from the innumerable remedies suggested by his friends.

A girl's features may be stamped on a man's heart, but it's her complexion that looms up on his coat collar.

Surrender And Slavery Is Unthinkable

Marshal Chiang's Call To Nation

Behold, Your Unlimited Reserves & Resources!

CHUNGKING, August 13.

"OUR FINAL VICTORY DRAWS NEARER EACH DAY" DECLARES MARSHAL CHIANG-KAI-SHEK IN A MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE CHINESE INHABITANTS OF SHANGHAI ON THE EVE OF THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN SHANGHAI.

THE MESSAGE URGES THE CHINESE TO BUILD A SPIRITUAL FORTRESS AGAINST THE JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AND DECLARES THAT "CHINA CAN NEVER BE CONQUERED."

"SLAVERY UNTHINKABLE"

The road to surrender and slavery is unthinkable. The only road is the road of resistance and victory."

Appealing to the people to support the Chinese Dollar, the message declares that China's tremendous national resources will provide unlimited reserves for her currency; while in daily necessities the country is self-sufficient.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE

11 Chinese Injured: Volunteers On Leave Recalled

SHANGHAI, August 12.

All volunteers on short leave were hurriedly recalled to barracks to-day following a bomb outrage in the British Defence Sector of Shanghai in which 11 Chinese were injured.

Two handgrenades exploded outside the Japanese sponsored Chinese inland shipping company's premises at West Hongkew.

The casualties included two women and a Shanghai municipal police constable and the explosions caused panic in the densely populated neighbourhood.

British volunteers cordoned off the area while British and Japanese officials held a conference on the spot.—Reuter.

Chinese Employees Resign

TIENTSIN, Aug. 12.

As the result of intimidation, the majority of Chinese employees in the International Export Company have resigned.

The employees explained that if they did not leave, they might risk their own lives and those of their families.—Reuter.

ANNIVERSARY OF HOSTILITIES

TIENTSIN, August 12.

Troops, the Volunteer Corps and Police have been ordered to stand by in the British Concession as a precautionary measure in view of possible disturbances to-morrow, the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai.—Reuter.

NO INCIDENTS IN SHANGHAI ON SUNDAY

SHANGHAI, August 13.

Fears of incidents to-day, the second anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai, were not realised. There were parades of the Japanese in the Japanese-occupied part of the International Settlement, but no disturbances.—Reuter.

KING FAROUK'S "NO" TO PREMIER

ALEXANDRIA, August 12.

King Farouk has declined to accept the Prime Minister's Resignation.—Reuter.

NEW EGYPTIAN PREMIER

Mahmoud Pasha told Reuter that his resignation had not been accepted yet but it would be accepted.

Should it ultimately be accepted, it is understood that Alymaher Pasha, head of the Royal Cabinet, will probably be asked to form a ministry.

In this event, it is considered unlikely that there will be any fundamental changes in the Cabinet since the parties represented have agreed to co-operate with Alymaher Pasha.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT ON HOLIDAY

NEW YORK, August 12.

President Roosevelt left in the cruiser "Tuscaloosa" for a holiday cruise off the coasts of New England and Canada.—Reuter.

CRUDE OIL PRICE REDUCTION SEQUEL

AUSTIN (Texas), August 12.

In order to meet the situation resulting from cuts in the price of crude oil, the shut-down of the vast Texas' oilfields for 30 days was advocated to-day by the majority of the members of the Texas Railroad Commission which regulates the production of crude oil.

Immediate reductions in the price of crude oil ranging from five to thirty-two cents a barrel were announced by two big American Oil producing companies to-day.—Reuter.

Mexican Oil Negotiations

WASHINGTON, August 12.

Mr. Summer-Welles, Acting Secretary of State at a Press Conference said that he expected to hold further conferences with representatives of the Mexican Government and the American Oil Companies concerning the Mexican Oil negotiations which were at present in a stage of deadlock over the question whether the Mexican Government or the oil companies should control future operations of oil properties.—Reuter.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST POSSIBLE I.R.A OUTRAGES

Only Bona Fide Passengers Allowed To Board P. & O. Liners

LONDON, August 13.

As a precautionary measure is being taken, it is understood, against possible I. R. A. outrages, only 'bona fide' passengers were allowed aboard the P. and O. liners "Stratheden" and "Ranpura" before they sailed from Southampton on a Mediterranean cruise and for Yokohama respectively yesterday.

A notice at the gangway stated that no visitors could be allowed on either ship and according to the "News of the World" scores of disappointed visitors, many of whom were in possession of recognised permits were stopped at the gangways.—Reuter.

BRITISH & AMERICAN "FIGHTERS" FOR NORWAY

OSLO, August 13.

Following the news that Norway has arranged to purchase from the United States twelve Courtis fighters costing hundred and fifty thousand sterling which was announced by the Government of Norway has ordered six golster-gladiator fighters valued at forty-five thousand sterling from England.

The machines will be flown to Norway in September.

Government have obtained licences to manufacture both types.—Reuter.

Pope & International Situation

ROME, August 12.

The Pope received Orsenigo the Papal Nuncio, in Berlin in an interview.

It is understood that the international situation was discussed in relation to the diplomatic activity of the Holy See.—Reuter.

RECEPTION TO BAJAJ

Arrival At Wardha: Proceeds to Shegaon To See Mahatma

WARDHAGANJ, August 13.

A large and enthusiastic crowd greeted Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Working Committee member and President of the Jaipur Praja Mandal, on his arrival here today.

Among those who welcomed him at the station were Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Pattabhi, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Mr. Kishorilal Mashruwala and Mr. Mahadeo Desai.

Mr. Bajaj, who was profusely garlanded, was taken in a procession up to the cotton market, when it was abandoned at his own request.

After a brief visit to his residence Mr. Bajaj accompanied by Mrs. Janakidevi Bajaj, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Sardar Patel and Mr. Mahadev Desai, proceeded to Shegaon to pay his respects to Mahatma Gandhi.

It is understood that after a short stay at Wardha Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is proceeding to Bombay for medical treatment. Later he will go to Jaipur.

Dr. Pattabhi left for Madras this evening.—A. P.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Meeting In Simla

SIMLA, August 12.

It is learnt in Simla that some Rulers of Indian States and Ministers are meeting in Delhi on Saturday next to confer among themselves before coming up to Simla to meet the Crown Representative and his officers regarding the Instruments of Accession.

Almost all members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes are likely to be present at the Conference which, if necessary, may continue on August 20. Among those who are expected to be in Simla after the Delhi Conference are Their Highnesses of Jamnagar, Bikaner, Wankaner, Dungarpur, Mandi and the Tikaraja of Kapurthala, while the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Patiala may also visit Simla at the time.

WHY SILENT ABOUT FEDERATION?

CALCUTTA, August 12

Commenting on the Working Committee's decision in regard to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the "Star of India," Muslim daily says:

"We read in this an attempt to get rid of the most powerful dissentient voice within the Congress against surrender to the British Government on the Federal issue. We also read in this a hint of either an understanding or a hope that the right wing will receive the support of the British Government and their representatives in India in the policy of stifling opposition and suppressing protests and hostile agitations against the Federal plan when imposed.

"It is significant that one word was uttered about Federation by the Working committee although it is now well-known that preparations are being rapidly completed to impose that unwanted scheme."—A. P.

Get Out Of This 'Hopeless Mess', Urges Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

The Working Committee of the Congress has produced a sensation of the first magnitude in taking disciplinary action against an ex-President, observes Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, M.L.A., a prominent Muslim Leaguer, in commenting on the Wardha decision regarding Mr. Bose.

As one who was associated with the Congress for many years of his political life, Mr. Siddiqi says: "To my view, a body which could tolerate rebels like C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru, could very well accommodate Subhas Chandra Bose. More so because it is losing the confidence of the people and of large section of its own members due to the hopeless mess its domination of the policies of the provincial Governments has created."

Gun Recovered From Marwardi's Shop

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, August 12.

A great sensation was caused in Ahmedabad when the Police took possession of a large gun of brass and 18 cartridges from a Marwadi's shop in Dudheswar locality. The Police raided this shop for inquiring about a theft case. Meanwhile the abovementioned implements were found. The Marwadi shopkeeper was arrested.

JAPANESE-SOVIET OIL WAR

Tokio's Charge Against Moscow In N. Sakhalin Agreement

TOKYO, August 13.

The Soviet applied "undue pressure" in order to secure the North Sakhalin Oil Agreement by not supplying Soviet workers and not permitting transport of sufficient Japanese workers, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office Information Bureau, which adds that the Ministries of War, Navy, Foreign Affairs and Commerce have discussed countermeasures.—Reuter.

DYNAMITING ARAB HOUSES

Alleged Reprisals By Jewish Elements

JERUSALEM, August 12.

One house in each of three Arab villages in the neighbourhood of the Jewish Settlement at Rehovoth was dynamited by an armed band of unknown men alleged to be Jews.

There were no casualties.

It is believed that certain Jewish elements have adopted this military punitive method as a reprisal for mining a police patrol car near Rehovoth.—Reuter.

MOSCOW TALKS PROCEED—AT SNAIL'S PACE?

MOSCOW, August 13.

Following a three-hour talk among the military representatives of Britain, France and the Soviet this morning, the delegates had a two-hour talk in the evening. The subject of discussions is not disclosed, but it is apparent that the talks are proceeding with the earnest endeavour to cover as much ground as possible every day.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH-SOVIET TALKS

MOSCOW, Aug 13.

The military talks between the representatives of Britain, France and the Soviet were resumed this morning and lasted three hours. Henceforth at the British leader's suggestion there will be two meetings daily until the talks are concluded.—Reuter.

Staff Talks In Moscow For Three Hours

MOSCOW, August 12.

The first of a series of staff talks was held this morning and lasted for three hours.—Reuter.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN EXPRESS DERAILMENT

RENO, August 13.

Nineteen people are known to be dead and 61 injured when the Chicago to San Francisco Express derailed upon a bridge 17 miles from Carlin, Nevada. A number of others are missing. Ten of the dead were cooks and stewards who were trapped in the dining car which plunged 100 feet into the river. Most of the dead passengers were asleep at the time of the crash. The driver who was unhurt declared that after the accident he examined the track and found that an angle-iron had been removed causing the rails to spread.—Reuter.

40 Casualties In Train Derailment At Petroaia

BUCHAREST, Aug. 13.

Fifteen people were killed and 25 gravely injured when a train derailed at Petroaia. The crash is stated to be due to a pointsman's error.—Reuter.

"CABOT" AT BOTWOOD

BOTWOOD (New Foundland) 13.

The Imperial Airways' flying boat "Cabot" arrived here at 07.30 local time having completed 1,995 miles from Foynes in sixteen and a half hours on the second flight of British Atlantic airmail service.

CARGO OF "CABOT"

The cargo of the flying boat "Cabot" included brace of grouse as a gift for President Roosevelt, also a supply of scottish heather and British-made hosiery for Canadian stores in addition to a large mail.—Reuter.

Rehabilitation Of Spain

Franco Govt. Plans Standing Army, Navy & Airforce

PARIS, Aug. 12

Far-reaching plans for the rehabilitation of Spain are reported to be under the consideration of General Franco's Government.

According to the Hava's agency Tangier Correspondent, it is proposed to give Spain an Air Force of 1,000 warplanes, a standing army of 3,50,000 men and a fleet of quarter million tons and the towns, roads, bridges and canals damaged in the civil war will be reconstructed.

New canals and railways will be built, ports will be enlarged, the whole Peninsula will be electrified, industrial and agricultural production will be increased to the maximum and imports will be reduced to a minimum and a system of partial economic autarchy will be introduced.—Reuter.

Gen. Jordana To Preside Over Superior State Council

PARIS, August 12.

The Spanish Government have approved of the appointment of General Gambara as the Italian Ambassador in Spain in succession to Count Dicampallo according to Havas correspondent of Tangier.

General Jordana formerly Foreign Minister has been appointed President of the Superior Council of State.

He will preside over the Private Council which will advise Gen. Franco independently of Government and the Falangist Party.

It is also reported that General Davila, former War Minister has been appointed President of the High Military Court, which was vacant since last February.—Reuter.

SPAIN'S HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS GUTTED

MADRID, August 12.

Many of Spain's most valuable historical documents were destroyed when a fire gutted the National Record Office at Alcala Henares twelve miles outside Madrid.—Reuter.

First Meeting Of Spanish Cabinet

PARIS, August 12.

Colonel Beigdeber left Tetuan for Burgos to-day.

The other members of the Spanish Cabinet held a first meeting at Burgos after taking the Oath of office.—Reuter.

AIM OF NEW SPANISH GOVT.

PARIS, Aug. 13.

The policy of the new Spanish Government was set forth in a ministerial statement after the first meeting of the Cabinet last night.

The Government's aim is stated to be to "lead the country on the fruitful path of recuperation and exploit its wealth."

The statement anticipates that the period of sacrifices is "aggravated by the persistence of the attempts which are at present exhausting themselves in vain efforts."

It adds:—"It is reasonable to count on the results of an ordered economy on a most just basis." The statement concludes with an appeal for union "in a spirit of justice, discipline and faith".—Reuter.

JAPANESE OIL CO. & SOVIET WORKERS

MOSCOW, Aug. 12

An agreement has now been signed between the Japanese owned North-Sakhalin Oil Company and Soviet Oilfield Workers Trade Union by which the company agrees to increase Soviet workers wages by 15 per cent and to provide creche, kindergarten and other benefits.

Simultaneously, the Soviet fuel industry Commissariat has agreed to importation of 480 Japanese workers into oilfield.—Reuter.

Trunk Murder Mystery

THE HAGUE, August 12.

Within 48 hours of the discovery of the body of a murdered woman in a trunk hidden in a ditch covered by undergrowth in the province of Gelderland, the police of the Dutch Indies over 7,500 miles away made an arrest in connection with the crime.

The body was discovered on Thursday and following inquiries, instructions were sent to Dutch-Indies.

To-day a report has been received that the police have arrested mail liner steward at Samarang, Java last night.—Reuter.

Limited Support To Axis Powers

JAPANESE INNER CABINET VIEW

Anglo-Japanese Talks Have Nothing To Do With Tokyo's European Policy

TOKYO, August 13.

BARON HIRANUMA IN A PRESS INTERVIEW STATED THAT GOVERNMENT WOULD DEAL WITH THE EUROPEAN SITUATION ALONG THE LINES OF THE DECISIONS REACHED ON JUNE 6.

Inner Cabinet Meeting

IN ORDER TO GIVE FINISHING TOUCHES TO THE MEASURES AT PRESENT BEING FORMULATED ON THE BASIS OF THE RESULT OF THE INNER CABINET MEETING ON AUGUST 9 A FURTHER MEETING OF THE INNER CABINET WILL BE HELD THIS WEEK.

Japan's Policy

BARON HIRANUMA ADDED THAT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TALKS HAD NOTHING IN COMMON WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S EUROPEAN POLICY, "WHICH HE CARRIED OUT ALONG ESTABLISHED LINES."

LIMITED SUPPORT

No official statement has been issued concerning decision of June 6, but it is generally believed that only limited support to the Axis Powers has been agreed upon.—Reuter.

Preparing For Militant Action

LEGISLATURE BOYCOTT THE FIRST STEP

POONA, Aug. 12.

"The Congress Working Committee's decision that the Congress Party in the Central Legislature should boycott the next session of the Central Legislature is the first requisite step towards preparing the nation for a more militant action, which, I think, is in the offing. Every firm step taken both for internal strength and for outside resistance is always welcome," said Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Secretary of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, in an interview to the Associated Press, commenting upon the Congress Working Committee's resolution declaring boycott of the Central Legislature.

Referring to the disciplinary action taken against Mr. Subhas Bose, Mr. Gadgil observed: "The decision about Sjt. Bose, though painful, was inevitable and necessary in the highest interest of the organisation itself."—A.P.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. C. V. VAIDYA

Kher Unveils Oil Portrait

POONA Aug. 13.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, unveiled an oil portrait of the late Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya, a renowned scholar of Maharashtra, this evening, at the Abhart Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal (Indian Historical Reseach Institute).

Prof. D. V. Potdar, Secretary of the Institute, welcomed the Prime Minister.—A.P.

Threat Of Expulsion To Foreign Newspapermen In Budapest

BUDAPEST, August 12.

Foreign newspaper correspondents here were summoned to the Foreign Ministry and informed that expulsion within twenty-four hours would be the penalty for sending abroad reports of certain rumours with particular reference to reports that Germany demanded the Prime Minister Teleki's resignation. The official, who made the statement added that orders had been received direct from Count Teleki.—Reuter.

ANOTHER SHAVIAN HIT

Play At Malvern Festival Well Received

LONDON, August 13.

A new play by Mr. G. B. Shaw, entitled "In Good King Charles' Golden Days", produced last night, was the main feature of this year's Malvern Festival. The play, which was well received by critics and a large audience, is described as full of Shavian wit, well worthy of the veteran dramatist.

During the Festival six new plays were produced including one by Sir Robert Vansittart.—Reuter.

Under Italy's Four-Year Programme

TRIESTE, Aug. 13.

The first of the 47 vessels of a total tonnage of quarter million planned under Italy's Four-Year Programme was launched here to-day, namely the motor vessel "Calino" for the Adriatic Company's Italy-Philerhodes-Alexandria line.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

A Footnote

There has been all through this series a note of triumph, a hint of boasting. It has been as if the writer were declaring all the time: "See what great things men have done—how they have flown over oceans and mountains, how they have conquered disease, how they have plumbed the depths and explored the heights . . . "

Let us for a moment consider that with all this boasted achievement, men are yet foolish and ignorant.

We have accomplished much—but we have not learnt yet how to rid ourselves of the jungle love of power and the wild-beast reliance on brute force.

One of the saddest things under heaven is the skill and experience and genius of men who manufacture weapons of war. It is madness that we should build planes to bomb women and children; that we should turn our thoughts to the construction of guns calculated to fire over twenty miles, to demolish churches and hospitals and museums and art galleries; and that we should show ourselves to be so devilishly clever in making poison gas or high explosives.

But so it is. We have mastered machinery. We have won scientific skill beyond our wildest dreams. We have conquered on every hand. But we have not learnt how to live together for mutual help.

Thus it is that, by way of a footnote to this series, we acknowledge the fact that we live in an age of superhuman genius and ability and triumph and an age of unequalled lunacy and brutality.

Is it not time to achieve a new greatness?

Uniformity Of Text Books May Dam Large Literary Movement

Ex-Minister Of Education's Suggestions: Avoid Exploitation Of Students And Parents

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, August 13.

"Educational publications are only the humble beginnings of a larger literary movement, but we must not dam the springs of such a movement by insisting upon uniformity which will require one book in each subject" observed Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, ex-Minister of Education and late Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, in his presidential address delivered at the Text Book Conference which met here in the Gokhale Hall this morning.

A large number of delegates including several prominent educationalists were present at the conference. A number of ladies also were present.

Mr. P. K. Atre, the well-known author and educationist, welcomed the delegates and visitors in his capacity as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference.

Asserting that his "position on the question of text books is solely dictated by my fairly long experience as an educationist and by my sincere devotion to principle of freedom of thought and action in all spheres of life," Dr. Paranjpye, referred to Mrs. Lilawati Munshi's resolution moved last year in the Bombay Assembly requesting Government to introduce uniform text-books in all the schools in the province. He said that objections raised in favour of this demand were not so important to justify it. Education, he said, is not an exact science and new methods of teaching must be given trial. Under a regime of uniformity, he feared progress would be very difficult if not possible.

In conclusion Dr. Paranjpye gave an idea of how and on what lines new rules could be framed, and enunciated them in the following manner:—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

"So far as Primary schools are concerned, the teachers and managers who are generally members of Local bodies should not have the final voice in determining the text-books to be used. Responsible and competent Managers however should be given full discretion in selecting their books provided that they are from the sanctioned list, that their price, and print and get-up are satisfactory that books are not altered too frequently and in any case in less than three years, and that a well arranged series of books in the same subject is used as a whole and not one book from one series and another from another. If such managers desire to select any book not on the sanctioned list they should apply for sanction which should be refused only on generally accepted political and moral grounds which should be definitely stated and if necessarily allowed to be publicly discussed. So far as educational aspect is concerned the Department should confine itself to mere advice and the results of any independent action by the managers should be watched by the authorities by means of detailed inspection. In the Code Government should lay down detailed syllabuses which should be ordinarily followed though managers should be allowed to carry out new experiments of an educational character. Government may publish a list of recommended books and the officials may be empowered to ask for reasons for any deviations that may be proposed, such reasons having to be purely educational in nature and not based on a desire for patronage. There should be expert Committees for reporting on books for which sanction is asked; members of these Committees should be paid for their work and detailed reports should be available to Managers. Books may be reported even though they are in manuscript and a fee should be charged for all such reports. Except in very special circumstances text-books in all Primary Schools of the same kind in one District should be generally uniform except that a difference may perhaps be allowed between rural and urban areas. Government should prepare a series of Readers for Primary Schools and should bring it up to date after every five years. Supplementary series of readers on civics, agriculture, industry, sciences and nature study should also be compiled with the advice of expert Committee and should be kept up-to-date by revision from time to time. These supplementary series should be in the Library of every Primary school and pupils should be encouraged to read them.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

In secondary schools the Head Masters and Managers are generally more responsible and competent to judge of their own needs. In their case more freedom should be allowed. The rules about advisory Committees and avoidance of too frequent changes should be the same as before. Inspecting Officers should be allowed to see that books are not prescribed on personal or communal grounds; they should watch the results of using any particular set of books and should act as friends of the School-Masters rather than as Dictators. Curricula should be given in detail in the Code and a set of books may be recommended for guidance.

Committees for reporting on books presented for sanction should consist of independent educationists and should not consist of people of one political colour only.

Books on History and similar subjects should be free from propaganda of a political or communal character.

Every school should prepare its lists of prescribed books at least four months before the beginning of a school year so that publishers shall have ample time in having the necessary stock in hand.

AS FAR AS POSSIBLE INDIAN PUBLICATIONS, SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.

PRICE CONTROL

If Government desires to include any book by some author in their recommended list they should prescribe its price and other details. In case Government undertakes to publish its own series of recommended books for Primary Schools they should buy out all the rights of Publishers and Authors if they wish to include any outside book in such a series.

While authors and publishers are entitled to a reasonable remuneration for their labour and risk, care should be taken to see that the pupils and their guardians are not needlessly exploited by them.

Editor Of Imperial Agricultural Council Publications

Mr. F. M. De Mello, formerly editor of the 'Indian Listener' has been appointed to edit the publications of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Among other things, he will have to reorganise the "Agriculture and Livestock in India", the present bi-monthly journal of the Council and convert it into a popular monthly magazine.

Today's Strange Story Of Real People

The Weird Woman Of Bourton

By Vincent Towne

"Trouble and mystery dwell in houses!"

A young woman of striking appearance and pronounced charm made this reply to good housewives of Bourton, England, who offered her shelter when she begged at their doors for tea and milk.

Bourton is a village near Bristol. The year was 1776.

Although showing signs of superior breeding, she was in dire distress, at times speaking wildly, as if in the first stages of mental derangement. After wandering about the neighbourhood all day in search of a resting place she was overtaken by nightfall and lay down under a haystack to sleep. Several ladies of the neighbourhood, who found her, begged her to come to their houses, but she refused. Believing her to be insane, the townsfolk took her to St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol. But, being released from that institution, she hastened as fast as her shattered strength would allow to her favourite haystack, six miles away. Without bed or roof she continued to live in this miserable shelter for a period of four years.

ACCEPTED MILK AND TEA ONLY.

Although fed and clothed by her neighbours, she would accept from them, by way of food, only milk and tea, and only the plainest clothing. Given anything luxurious or ornamental, she would hang it on the bushes as unworthy of her attention. Every morning she walked about the village, conversing with the poor children, to whom she gave various articles presented to her for her own comfort.

She spoke with a slightly foreign accent, and a man who went to her haystack to visit her for the purpose of inquiring into her identity spoke to her in several continental tongues without noticeable effect until he resorted to German. Then she broke into tears, being apparently very much affected by the associations which that tongue conjured up in her memory.

After the four years spent in her haystack this remarkable personage was removed to Britton, a village of Gloucestershire, and there placed in a private madhouse. The celebrated Mrs. Hanna Moore took up subscriptions for her expenses. After some time her legs became contracted as a result of her years of exposure, and she became pitifully lame. Thereafter she seldom arose from her bed of straw, where she lay, quiet, stupid and harmless, except when efforts were made to dress her or place her in a comfortable bed. She was finally removed, as incurable to Guy's Hospital, Southwark, where Mrs. Hanna Moore continued to supply her extra wants until the time of her death on Dec. 18, 1801.

DESCRIPTIONS PUBLISHED.

Detailed descriptions of "The Lady of the Haystack" were published in the newspapers through the continent of Europe, but brought no response until nine years after her discovery near Bristol, when a mysterious anonymous pamphlet printed in French was circulated throughout Europe. It was entitled "The Stranger—a True History," and offered interesting data purporting to identify the Lady of the Haystack as a certain woman of mystery who had in recent years provided an enigma to the courts of Vienna and Versailles.

It appeared that a few years previously the King of Spain had received a letter, purporting to be from Emperor Joseph II. of Austria, asking him to take under his protection a young woman whose presence in Austria would cause great grief to his mother, the Dowager Empress, because she was a natural daughter of his late father. Francis I. The King of Spain replied, asking for further particulars, and his letter astounded Emperor Joseph who had written no such request of the Spanish monarch. The forgery was then traced to a mysterious young woman living in great luxury at Bordeaux, where she was known as Mlle. La Frulen. Being arrested, she caused a sensation through the courts of Europe by relating a strange story whose principal details were as follows:

As far back as she could remember, she had lived in a desolate house in the open country in Bohemia, under the protection of two women and a priest, who had purposely prevented her learning to read or write. At various intervals she had been visited by a distinguished stranger, who had given her his portrait and also that of two women, one of whom he had told her was her mother. After some years the priest had announced her distinguished visitor's death and had sent her away to a convent in France, but while 'en route' to that retreat she had escaped. After various wanderings in Europe she had been discovered by the Austrian Ambassador to Sweden and sent to Bordeaux, where she had been placed in charge of a woman of that city and visited at various intervals by a strange man, who in a short time presented her with purses containing in all £6,250 sterling. Although this man had promised to continue these remittances from a very mysterious source, his visits suddenly ceased and after a time she found herself overwhelmed with debt. Of the three portraits given to her by her protector, that of himself proved to be the likeness of the late Emperor Francis I. Another was that of the Empress, and the third, represented to be her mother, was that of a partly veiled woman.

According to the pamphleteer who related her strange history, Mlle. La Frulen remained as Count Cobenzel's prisoner for several months. Then he suddenly died and she was conducted by a young officer to Quivrang, a small town in France. Fifty louis were here placed in her hands and she was "abandoned to her destiny."

(Copyright.)

Women of the neighbourhood offered her shelter which she refused for four years.

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI'S RECENT VISIT TO LONDON

Fantastic Rumours

(From our own Correspondent)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's departure from London has let loose a flood of rumours concerning the aims and achievements of his visit He remained in London only for twelve days and while he was here he managed on the whole to preserve what I might describe as his incognito. Last year, at any rate he addressed a few meetings not only of Indian students and others but also select English audiences. such as that at Chatham House. His speech on that occasion, it will be remembered, was followed by some rather sensational, though as it turned out, unfounded rumours and explanations. Although he made no public speeches or statements during this latest visit, the news of his arrival and of his brief stay in London naturally found its way to nearly every member of the Indian community in London and has provoked the most amazing speculation.

An important and influential Congress leader such as Mr. Desai, it is argued, would not have come to London, busy man of affairs that he is, and remain here for only ten or twelve days or so, unless he had matters of considerable political moment to discuss. The most fantastic rumours have been going round. For example, that when he went to Windsor, on Sunday 9th July, it was for the purpose of meeting His Majesty the King. I am, however, in a position to state that all these stories have emanated more from the imagination of those who have been circulating them rather than from any substantial basis in fact. Mr. Desai, no doubt, went to Windsor on the date mentioned above but it was nothing more than a holiday excursion. I can state on the best of information that far from being received by the King, Mr. Desai did not even have any conversations with lesser political personalities.

Mr. Desai was accompanied on this excursion to Windsor, which is one of the usual "sights" of London, by Mr. Dadachanjee, a Bombay advocate, and one or two other friends from India It is inconceivable that, surrounded as he was by so many friends, the story of Mr. Desai's audience with the King should not have found confirmation before now if there was any grain of truth in it. The fact is, of course, that Mr. Desai has made it his practice for some years to visit Europe annually for a few weeks, mainly for reasons of health. His visit this year had no other motive than that, according to the most reliable information I can gather.

It is possible, of course, that Mr Desai may have taken the opportunity while in London to discuss commercial and economic questions with representative businessmen in the City. Mr. Desai is, of course, not merely a lawyer but an eminent public man in close touch with economic developments in India and there would be no occasion for surprise if during his visit he went over the whole ground of Indo-British economic relations with people competent to represent the British point of view. It would seem that there is room for a discussion of that kind particularly as the subject has caused considerable friction and the new Trade Agreement, designed to supersede the Ottawa Agreement has been imposed on India over the heads of the Legislature which refused to ratify it.

The international situation doubtless provided the background to any talks of this nature that Mr. Desai may have had in London. There is, however, no doubt whatever that the war crisis has been very much in Mr. Desai's mind and I should not at all be surprised if it played a considerable part in determining his general plans. It is highly probable that he would have stayed longer in London and given Indians here an opportunity of meeting him but for sudden developments in the Danzig situation which, I have reasons to know, precipitated his departure. The speeches that have been made by Lord Halifax, the reports of illicit troop movements and so on in Danzig itself and the resumption of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations, all tended to create around the middle of last month an atmosphere of heightened tension and a feeling that war might break out any moment.

TEA AT COMMONS

Mr. Desai in this situation was not evidently prepared to find himself marooned in London. He made various enquiries at the offices of the Air Lines plying between India and Europe. I understand that both, Imperial Airways and the Dutch Line (K. L. M.) could hold no prospects of a seat for Mr. Desai for several days afterwards and since Mr. Desai was determined to reach India at the earliest opportunity he was obliged to avail himself of the service of the Empire Parliamentary Association. This is an organisation comprising members of all Legislative bodies in the Empire and is intended to promote intercourse between them and provide them with such services as may be within the competence of the different local branches of the Association. For this reason, I understand, that Mr. Desai approached the Secretary of the Organisation, Sir Howard d'Egville, and explained his dilemma. Since the Empire Parliamentary Association in London is a fairly influential body—Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir John Simon are but three of its officers—it was, of course, a matter of no great difficulty for Sir Howard to get in touch with Imperial Airways and ensure that the necessary arrangements were made for enabling Mr. Desai to travel by the mail 'plane leaving Southampton on Monday 16th July. I believe Imperial Airways had to leave behind a few bags of mail that were to be carried by that 'plane in order to make room for its distinguished Indian passenger

This contact with Sir Howard d'Egville, I believe, was the occasion which gave Mr. Desai the first and only opportunity he took while in London during his visit to hold any sort of political conversations with prominent parliamentarians in England. He had tea in the House of Commons with Sir Howard and a few other ordinary members of the Empire Parliamentary Association on Thursday 13th July and it would be surprising if political questions which are uppermost in all minds were not discussed. But I should make a shrewd guess and say that European politics figured more largely in the conversations than the question of Federation in India.

DON'TS FOR KISAN PRISONERS

Instructions Of Bihar Sabha

PATNA, August 12.

The following instructions have been given by the Bihar Provincial Kisan Council to Kisan movement prisoners who are in different jails of the Province:

A Kisan prisoner should not resort to hunger-strike in ordinary circumstances. However, he may do so to vindicate his self-respect or his cherished principles as for instance, recognition of Kisan and Labour movement prisoners as politicals. Any way it should be clearly understood that hunger-strike may only be resorted to in exceptional circumstances and not ordinarily.

Ordinarily all the jail rules excepting those which wound one's self-respect should be duly observed.

Jail officials, members of the staff, warders and other employees should be treated with courtesy and friendliness. Nothing should be done to embarrass them.

No attempt should be made to take any undue advantage from jail officials.

Nothing should be done which would directly or indirectly help the ordinary convicts to create disorder and indiscipline in jail.

Ordinarily slogans should not be shouted

Kisan prisoners should form a Panchayat Board, which would serve as an intermediary between them and the jail authorities.

Nothing should be done to interfere in the normal administration of the jail and no attempt should be made to procure prohibited articles of food or smoking.

One should always try to avoid any distinction being made between fellow Kisan prisoners.—United Press.

WORKERS' MOVE AGAINST OWNERS

Wage-Cut Decision Sequel

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 13.

A special meeting of representatives of Majur Mahajan was held last night under the presidentship of Mr. Khandubhai Desai when the present critical textile situation was discussed.

The president reviewed the present situation and asked for the views of the representatives.

It is reliably understood that all representatives were agreed unanimously to take direct action if millowners remain adamant in putting the wage cut into force.

The meeting also decided to raise Famine Relief Fund to which mill workers agreed to contribute.

A Basic Education Day will be celebrated in all the districts of the United Provinces on August 15, 1939.

NURSERIES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

MADRAS, August 12.

The importance of mental and social culture which could eradicate the rampant parochialism and communalism in the administration of the local bodies of the presidency was stressed by the Hon Mr. C J. Varkey, Minister for Education while inaugurating the 'Politics Club' of the Students of the Department of Politics and Public Administration of the Madras University.

The Minister explained the significance of the introduction of the new system of Executive officers for the local bodies in the province and gave an assurance that while recruiting the future executive officials of the local bodies they would look more and more to these nurseries of public administrators to supply them men with a broad outlook.—United Press.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN JUNAGADH

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Aug. 10.

Junagadh State Revenue Commissioner Mr. J. Sequeira has left the State service and Rao Bahadur Manekial has been appointed in his place. Maharaja Jamsaheb and other chiefs of Kathiawar met here to-day, it is understood, in connection with Federation issue.

SAVE KISANS BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

Appeal To Govt. On Behalf Of Cane-Growers

BIHTA, August 12.

An appeal to the Kisans, Kisan organisations and others wishing well to the Kisans in general and the cane-growers in particular to bestir themselves to save the cane growers from being made victims of depression in the prices of cane is made by Swami Sahajanand, General Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha in the course of a statement to the Press.

He states that like the previous year the prices of sugar have begun gradually soaring high just after the crushing season, reaching the peak of about 12 annas per maund. But now with the approach of the crushing season again they have been brought down below ten, so far as the old stock is concerned. As regards the speculated stock in future they have gone still further down so much that if it is unchecked the growers are destined to get scarcely four annas per maund, although they received more than seven annas last year.

Criticising the Mills and the Sugar Syndicate for this trend in the sugar prices he declares that unless public opinion is mobilised now it would be too late even for the Congress Ministries to have the Kisans from this depression.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—Wate ring Elephants Ain't Such a Bad Job After All, Says Jeff By BUD FISHER

YOU DON'T WANT TO BE WATERING ELEPHANTS ALL YOUR LIFE, DO YOU? COME ON, I GOT A SWELL NEW IDEA FOR A FLYING TRAPEZE ACT WE CAN DO!
YEH?
HERE'S THE IDEA--YOU GET UP ON ONE TRAPEZE AND I GET ON THE OTHER! THEN WE SWING TOWARDS EACH OTHER- THEN--
200 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND, AND WITHOUT A NET UNDER US, YOU LET GO AND DO A TRIPLE SOMERSAULT AND I'LL CATCH YOU BY THE FEET!
SUPPOSE YOU MISS!
WELL, THEN WE'LL TRY IT OVER AGAIN!
Fisher

SPECIAL NEWS FROM LONDON

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, August 2

Mr. Ernest Bevin is preparing a pamphlet on foreign and colonial policy, which may become a big issue in the Labour Party.

He wants to call a conference of Empire labour organisations to discuss Empire resources as a contribution to peace. He proposes that the United States should come within Britain's tariff system, which should be extended to the French, Dutch and Belgian Empires.

The totalitarian States could then be invited to disarm and join the tariff union. It is intended to put the plan before the executive bodies of the trade union and Labour movements in the hope that it may become the official policy. The Trades Union Congress is likely to discuss it first.

* * * *

Plans are being made to send Field-Marshal Goering on an unofficial visit to Britain.

The plans are in the hands of a Princess who is one of the leaders of Hitler's corps of Nazi nostesses. She has been told to go back to England, which she left after a season of entertaining a few months ago, and to establish herself again in an elaborate Mayfair mansion.

At present it is known that Goering would not be looked on as a welcome guest in Britain. It is the Princess's task to pave the way and prepare the atmosphere so that he is given a proper welcome.

* * * *

Nazi propaganda agents working on an out-of-date Army list, are sending by mail booklets on Danzig to British Army officers.

Since March last the Army list has not been obtainable by the public. It is obvious that the Nazis have not been able to get hold of an up-to-date one because letters are going to the old addresses. Officers in the Aldershot, Eastern and Scottish commands have received the pamphlets.

Another method of German propaganda abroad is the organisation of an extensive correspondence between Reich Germans and Germans abroad or foreigners. A central office for crrespondence between German and foreign pupils has been in existence for a long time.

The Nazi women's League in Hanover has now created a special department "frontier district" which is to organise foreign correspondence for the women.

* * * *

The Gestapo is on the move again against important Reichswehr officers. It has now become known that on July 9, the Gestapo arrested Captain Lothar Henning of the War Ministry staff in his home at Wilmersdrof. Two other officers of the "Gross-deutschland" regiment were arrested at the same time.

The Gestapo now maintains a control service inside the War Ministry. This bureau is headed by Col. von Witzleben, who accused Captain Henning of having allowed news of Danzig military preparations to get into the hands of foreign journalists.

* * * *

"Nazi sisters" belonging to German Red Cross are replacing nurses belonging to religious orders in Vienna. The transfer was marked by a festival at the Jubilee Hospital, Mainz.

* * * *

Japan's military attaches in Moscow are engaged in a little diplomatic war with the other foreign representatives there.

The trouble began a few years ago, when the British Air Attache, Wing Commander Hallawell, walked out of the Japanese Embassy during the showing of a news film of Japanese planes bombing Chinese cities.

Major Frank Hayne, United States Military Attache, followed the example of his British colleague. On Saturday (July 29) the Japanese attaches refused an invitation from Major Hayne to a reception at his country house outside Moscow. They said they had previous engagements.

* * * *

A detachment of Italian airmen has suddenly taken up lodgings near the villa inhabited by General Franco. From the nature of preparations made before their arrival it appears likely that they will be used as bodyguards.

Since the arrest of General Yague, immensely popular Commander of the Moorish Corps, Franco is no longer sure of the reliability of his own guards, originally picked by Yague himself.

* * * *

A fight-back organisation has been set up by Czechs in Warsaw. They are forming another in London.

* * * *

German infiltration into Italian institutions is now extending to the banks.

Fifty Nazi finance experts have been installed in the bigger banks. More are joining them. Their declared purpose is to strengthen Italy's finance, their ulterior aim to control it.

* * * *

Revelations by Herr Syrup, Under-Secretary for State in Berlin, that there are working now in Germany 37,000 Italians, 15,000 Jugoslavs, 12,000 Hungarians, 53,000 Czechs, 40,000 Slovaks, 5,000 Bulgarians and 4,000 Dutchmen have brought him sharp reprimand from Hitler.

Syrup has been ordered to make no more speeches for a long time. Reason: His disclosures were in direct contradiction of Hitler's claim that there was not enough living space in the Reich for the German people.

* * * *

More intimate relations between Japan and Germany is the object of a new campaign on which Hitler is embarking.

Four special Japanese envoys—an admiral, an industrialist, a General and a banker—are being invited to attend the coming Nazi Party Congress at Nuremberg.

They are to be treated as Hitler's special guests and will be accorded special honours.

* * * *

London has become a centre for secret Spanish activities. Spanish kingmakers are zealously at work.

The Duke of Maura, the leader of the Spanish Monarchists, is at present in London going about incognito. Ex-King Alfonso's son Don Juan, throne-candidate, is also in London, in a West End hotel under a simple Spanish, but noble name. Queen Ena does not propose to leave London, for some weeks more.

Meanwhile the Duke of Alba has gone to Burgos to ask General Franco what he thinks about this

RELIEF IN BHAVNAGAR

State Pasture Thrown Open: Ban On Circus Shows

(From Our Correspondent)
BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 13.

Bhavnagar State have already given help to famine-stricken to the extent of nearly two lakhs Rupees for grass and food. They have sanctioned Tagavi loans of Rs. 25,000 to farmers and Rs. 10,000 for the poor. All pasture lands of the State are thrown open for free use of grass which is valued at 5 lakhs.

To meet the needs of the distressed cattle, a temporary grazing field will be erected by the State on the bank of the rivers, Surajvadi, Shell Shetrunji, Jamvali and Zolapuri rivers.

Mr. Shambhushanker Trivedi at Palitana is entering his sixth fast and his health is weakening. Messrs. Nanabhai Bhatt with Mohanlal Gadhdavala left for Palitana to persuade Mr. Trivedi to give up the fast and to enquire into the plight of Charodiya peasants.

Mr. Lakhani, ex-Secretary, Muslim League, Bhavnagar and the present magistrate of Liliya was examined by the Police Superintendent in connection with the Nagina Masjid case.

The State has prohibited circus shows throughout the State area and P. W. D. has filed a case against a circus manager for cutting trees on the road.

FOR KATHIAWAR FAMINE RELIEF

Western India States' Agency's Provisional Scheme

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Aug. 11.

At the earlier meeting of the Western India States' Agency Famine Relief Committee at which Mr. Fletcher, Secretary to the Resident for the States of Western India presided and which was attended by all the managers of different Thana circles and Thanas, the consensus of opinion was that there was the existence of fodder scarcity everywhere whereupon it was resolved to purchase 4 months' stock of fodder to the tune of 200,000 lbs. per month and to distribute it all over the area as per demand of individual managers.

As to the actual famine conditions, it was hoped that within the next fortnight, rains would be widespread and would relieve the rural folk of corn produce consequently the discussion of this corn supply was reserved to another meeting fixed for August 14

Now that there has been no rain, the Famine Relief Committee has drawn up a provisional scheme to provide cheap corn in all such areas. The scheme includes the opening of cheap grain shops in every area, the purchase of required stocks for every four months the opening of relief work everywhere and the cumulative accumulation of past undistributed famine funds. Furthermore, prices of foodstuffs are to be fixed so as to prevent greedy dealers from making a profiteering business.

FODDER SUPPLY

The Palitana Durbar has arranged to make a gift of free fodder or give cheap fodder to cultivators according to their conditions

The Junagadh and Bhavnagar Durbars who had permitted the Mahal authorities to auction grass lands, have lately ordered them not to auction such areas but permit live-stock owners to graze their cattle on the pastures.

SARDAR TO TOUR GUJARAT

Harrowing Tales Of Famine Conditions

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Harrowing tales regarding the plight of Gujarat peasantry due to shortage of rain are reaching Bombay almost every day. Apart from the failure of crops, reports show that thousands of cattle are dying in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar due to fodder scarcity.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, it is understood, will shortly tour the Gujarat to study the condition of peasantry. Several Congress leaders have submitted to him a report making various suggestions for affording relief to the peasantry.

The Government of Bombay in the meantime, is in touch with the District Officials and the situation will engage its serious attention in the near future.

The mercantile community of Bombay has organised a Committee with Mr. Mathradas Vissanji as President, for the purpose of raising funds to afford relief to the peasantry.

Strikers' Right Of Entry To Quarters

LABOUR LAW QUESTION RAISED AT DIGBOI INQUIRY

DIBRUGARH, Aug. 12.

At the resumed hearing before the Digboi Enquiry Committee Mr. Hiralal Ganguly examined two witnesses, namely Majidan and Bhola, Bungalow servants, who stated that they were prevented by the military from entering the quarters within the company area after their return from a Labour Union meeting five or six days after the strike.

Mr. Ganguly also examined six witnesses occupying quarters attached to the different bungalows within the company area who stated that they continued the occupation of their quarters even after the strike but their belongings were removed and their padlocks replaced by new ones. They did not know what happened to their belongings.

Two of these witnesses produced notices of eviction, one of them saying that he found the notice hung up on the door on the day his padlock was replaced while the other saying that he got two notices from the Manager for vacating the quarters. Notices were exhibited.

Sir Manmath Nath Mukherjee observed that the question would arise if the servants got the right of entering the bungalow quarters after they left the service of their masters and he asked Mr. Ganguly to satisfy him on this point. Mr. Ganguly replied that he had got authorities of legal decisions of Labour Law on the point entirely in favour of his contention

Two witnesses were examined from amongst the strikers of the Tinsukhia Branch of the Company, named Hiroda Das and Liladhar Hazarika who stated that they lived in family quarters and close to their quarters armed military were posted from the very day of the strike.—United Press

A Practical Course in Touch Typewriting
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English Edition. Large post 4 to, 62pp. 2s.
The original standard course, on which many of the typewriting speed champions have been trained. The first part of the Book concentrates on the "touch" system, and provides systematic exercises for keyboard practice. The second part of the Book provides practice work dealing mainly with business letters. Coloured fingering chart is included.
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WORKING OF FACTORIES ACT IN BENGAL

The Annual Report on the Administration of the Factories Act for the year 1938 states that the number of factories on the Register at the close of the year was 1,735 an increase of 41 on the previous year's total 1348 were perennial and 387 seasonal

The average daily number of workers employed in the registered factories was 5,24,266 (perennial factories) and 38,525 (seasonal factories)

At the close of the year the number of women workers employed in the factories was 59,859, as against 50,661 in the previous year. The number employed in jute mills was 36,037 and in cotton mills 1,521, the remaining all.

21,301 being distributed throughout the other industries

The average daily number of children employed in factories was 1,474, as against 1,536 in the previous year.

A total number of 1,923 persons employed in occupation involving lead poisoning were medically examined of whom only three failed to obtain certificate of fitness.

FOOD AND NUTRITION EXHIBITION

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

A Food and Nutrition Exhibition, the first of its kind in India will be held in Calcutta in the last week of September under the auspices of the Commercial Museum of the Calcutta Corporation.

The aim of the exhibition will be to create anew and correct sense of food. And in this behalf an Advisory Committee has been formed with Sir Dr. Nilratan Sircar, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Prof. Dr. B. C. Guha, Lt.Col. K. K. Chatterjee, and a host of experts as members and Dr. Sundari Mohan Das and Jnananjan Niyogi as President and Secretary respectively.

Arrangements have also been made for popular lectures and scientific discourses as also for cinema films and lantern lectures from day to day during the time the Exhibition will remain open—United Press.

FAMINE RELIEF IN JAIPUR

JAIPUR, Aug. 12.

Test works to help destitute people affected by the recent draught and famine have been undertaken in over 20 centres in the State and the number of families in receipt of relief from the State number over 1,000.

If the draught continues and the prospect of rain recedes further centres of relief will be opened on a wider scale. Up to the end of July Government have incurred an expenditure of over Rs. 86,000 over relief works distributed either as Taccavi or as relief.

A further allotment of Rs. 50,000 has been placed at the disposal of the officials in-charge of relief operations to be distributed in other areas if the rains are not materialising. The Revenue Minister himself went on a tour of inspection of the affected areas during the last week.—United Press.

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OLD or NEW--cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.
Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

ROVERS CUP (SECOND ROUND)

HOLDERS' TEN GOALS

Bangalore Muslims Swamp Khatau Sports

Winners Without Services Of Stars But Are Brilliant Lot

BANGALORE MUSLIMS (HOLDERS) - - - - - - 10
(D'Cruse 6, Boosey 2, Quarashi and Bassit)
KHATAU SPORTS - - - - - - - - - nil

A good holiday crowd of over 6,000 persons accorded a tremendous ovation to the Bangalore Muslims, holders and twice winners of the Rovers Cup—when they entered the Cooperage 'arena' last evening to negotiate their first 'hurdle' in this year's Championship 'Race'.

Sheep For Slaughter

The Southern stands, which were literally packed to suffocation—in particular did not hesitate to give more definite proof of their admiration and 'fanship'. Bugles were blown and crackers fired—as each member of the team ran on, single file to the field. And then followed their opponents—the local Khatau Sports Club—who—as things are—do not stand anywhere in the City's rung of its soccer ladder. Small wonder—that as they hurried on to the 'green' they were greeted with expressions of pity, sympathy and in some 'alien' quarters of a mild form of contempt. Obviously poor Khatau Sports as they went in presented the appearance of sheep being led to the slaughter. And slaughter indeed it turned out to be! Even though without the assistance of any of their 'stars'—Laxminarayana, Murugesh, Rahamat, Atkinson and Karim—names respected, admired and even worshipped in Bombay soccer circles—the holders gave a uniformly brilliant account of themselves—in all departments of the game—throughout shaping every inch like the smart and well-balanced combination that had for the last two years carved out a special niche for itself in local soccer annals.

An Impressive Side

A 'dashing', nimble-footed quintette—who were obviously finding ground conditions ideal for their neat, scientific, tap-and-dribble game—backed up by a dependable, individually and collectively, trio and an extremely safe pair of anchormen—all terminating in as safe an apex as could be desired—this briefly sketches the potentialities of the team which the Bangalore Muslims have put into the field in this year's All-India Rovers Tournament—in their bid to complete the 'hat-trick'. It may sound rather presumptive and premature to "classify" the team and its members on the basis of a first appearance—and that too against mediocre opponents particularly when the present team contains a large number of unfamiliar names. But you can never fail to recognize real soccer talent when you see it in its most refined form. The team put up by the Holders, this year may not have the services of the 'stars' but it certainly has in its personnel a number of 'stars-of-to-morrow'. D'Cruse, Boosey, Bassit, Khader, Amir, Paru and Kairvalu would do justice to any 'class', civilian combination in the country.

D'Cruse's 6 Goals

After seeing their trim last evening—we must reshuffle the 'tipping', which as far as the holders are concerned—was on the strength of rumour and conjecture not very favourable. Trust to it, this year's 'Bangalore Muslims' side has all the potentialities of its brilliant predecessors and 'constitutes' on form a strong challenge to retain the Trophy.

Speaking about the evening's soccer—it turned out, every bit, to be the massacre that was universally anticipated. The Holders 'opened' fire in the 10th minute of play when Boosey had Ghoria all at sea with a magnificent stinging angular drive. Thereafter the 'bullets' reached the mark at small regular intervals—with clock-like precision—five times in each half. D'Cruse (6), Boosey (2), Quarashi and Bassit were the sharpshooters—the 'ten goals to love' margin just about indexing the relative strength of the contestants.

Result:—
BANGALORE MUSLIMS (Holders) 10
KHATAU SPORTS ..... Nil

The teams were:—

BANGALORE MUSLIMS: Kairvalu, Khayoon and Paru, Amir, Khader and Fagulla, Boosey, D'Cruse, Quarashi, Bassilt and Natisan.

KHATAU SPORTS: Luxman Ghoria, N. D. Rao and Adam, John Miranda, Benny and Sankappa, P. Swamy, Medora, S. F. Kadir, K. H. Rao and Roberts.

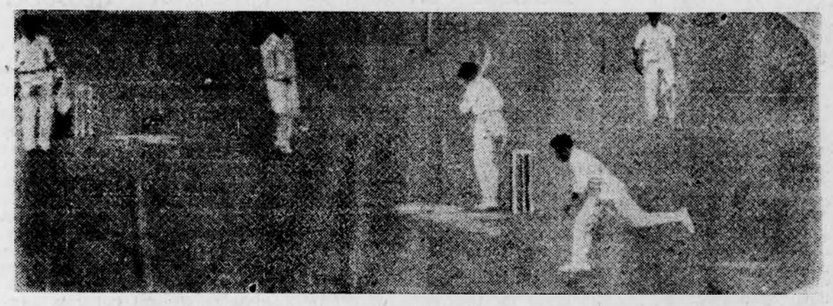
REFEREE Mr. Ridley.

To-day's Match: Rovers Cup
(Cooperage)
SECOND ROUND

5-45 p.m.:—
B. E. S. T.
versus
HYDERABAD POLICE
EXTRA MATCH

4-30 p.m.:—
SUFFOLKS
versus
YOUNG MOHAMMEDANS

MORE SNAPS FROM OLD TRAFFORD



Fagg, one of England's opening pair, looks as a leg-bye goes to the ropes

Hammond, England's No. 1 cricketer, and skipper bowled by a clever 'one' from Constantine.

THANKS W. I. F. A.!

The Managing Committee of the W. I. F. A. deserve the thanks of the sporting public on their recent decision to accede to the popular request—voiced earlier in these columns—for a reduction in the rates of admission to the All-India Rovers Cup Tournament. It is to be hoped that the local soccer 'fans' on their part will spontaneously come forward to swell the Cooperage crowds and thus encourage the several fine combinations contesting the Blue Riband of Western Indian Soccer—by doing which they will only be giving a much-needed fillip to Indian soccer in general.

DON BRADMAN

THE 'DON' IN A NEW ROLE

Busy 'Law-Making' To Brighten Cricket In Australia

D. G. Bradman has been busy during the last few weeks as a law-maker, doing his best to brighten cricket in Australia. He was behind the South Australian Cricket Association's decision to ask the other States to give a trial in club cricket to an l.b.w. rule making a batsman out if he obstructs a ball pitched on the leg side that would otherwise have hit the wicket. South Australia suggest that if the trial is a success it should be applied to inter-State games. Bradman was on a sub-committee appointed by the association to discuss the l.b.w. law. The committee, which also included V. Y. Richardson, reported in favour of the extension of the "new" rule to the leg side.

DEATH WARRANT TO NEGATIVE 'BATS'

Bradman has been in favour of this for a long time. Victoria and New South Wales have already agreed to try the new rule in club cricket during the coming season. The rule is thought to be a death warrant to negative batsmen. Instead of covering up with their pads to balls pitched on the leg side, they will have to make strokes or get out. It is also claimed that a stimulus will be given to leg-break bowling which has been in danger of going out of fashion. Left-handers should also welcome it. Under the extended l.b.w. law a batsman can be given out no matter where the ball pitches, provided the leg struck is in line with the wicket.

Local Week-End Cricket

Jai's 103 In 53 Minutes

Runs Galore In Sunday's 'Week-End' Fixtures

Dr. Gurtu's 82 And 6 For 31 And H. Khairaz's Fine Century: Other Outstanding Features

Batsmen have been generally on top in most of the week-end cricket fixtures which ended last evening. Following Saturday's fine batting displays of F. K. Nariman (137), T. Contractor (101 not out) and Vijay Merchant (88 not out)—Sunday's play produced even more outstanding individual performances with the willow.

Performance Of The Week

L. P. Jai—the Hindus' famous veteran stylist, easily carried off the honours of the day and it

JAMSETJI

must be said—of the week—with a brilliant 103 not out hit up in 53 minutes off the New Hindu C.C.'s bowlers. Jai's hectic innings which included 18 fours and 3 sixes was strongly reminiscent of his 'palmy' days. Another well-known old-timer, the inimitable Dr. Gurtu also gave vivid glimpses of his form and fire of 'yore' by knocking up a quick and spectacular 82—thrice lifting the ball over and sending it 13 times to the ropes.

The Hindu Gymkhana had run up 260 for 2 to their opponents' 79, when closure was applied—leaving them easy victors—by a wickets and 181 runs. Dr. Gurtu prior to his magnificent batting had fared equally well with the ball—having been mainly responsible with his 6 for 31 for the New Hindu C.C.'s poor total. S. S. Dongre who scored three-fourths of this total was the only batsman on the Club's side to face Dr. Gurtu with confidence.

H. Khairaz's Century

The C.C.I. could only secure first innings 'points' from the Parsi Gymkhana. Resuming their first innings, on Sunday, the Club's tail refused to wag and they were all out for the addition of only 82 runs to the magnificent start given to them the previous day by F. Nariman and T. Contractor. T. Contractor carried his over-night 101 (not out) to 130 before Jamsetji claimed his wicket. During his stolid innings the Parsi bat had given a fine display of correct batsmanship—having mixed aggression and defence in suitable proportions. Jamsetji was in fine trim with the ball—capturing 6 C.C.I. wickets for 90 runs. The Parsis in their first venture could only muster up 170 runs—conceding first innings honours to the Cricket Club.

Playing for the Islam Gymkhana against the Maharashtra Young Cricketers, H. Khairaz followed up his previous day's good work with the bat with a magnificent 105 which included a six and 19 fours. The Gymkhana making first use of the wicket collected 285 runs (H. Khairaz 105) and their opponents—thanks

VIJAY MERCHANT

India's No. 1 bat showed a welcome return to form when he scored a brilliant 88 not out on Saturday for the Hindu Gymkhana against the Lord Northbrooke C. C.

to some clever batting by L. Kenny—had scored 202 for the loss of seven wickets when stumps were drawn for the day—the match ending in a draw—with the honours being evenly shared.

F. K. Nariman L. P. Jai

Following are the closing scores:—

NEW HINDU C.C.
versus
HINDU GYMKHANA "A"

New Hindu C.C.: 79. (S. S. Dongre 51, Dr. Gurtu 6 for 31).

Hindu Gymkhana "A": 260 for 2. (L. P. Jai 103 not out, Dr. Gurtu 82, C. Rana 51 retired).

Result: Hindu Gymkhana "A" won by 8 wickets and 181 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA
versus
MAHARASHTRRA YOUNG CRICKETERS

Islam Gymkhana 285. (H. Khairaz 105).

Maharashtra Young Cricketers: 202 for 7. (L. Kenny 56 not out, P. Kesarkodi 42, S. Aras 40).

Result: Match drawn.

C. C. I.
versus
PARSI GYMKHANA

C. C. I.: 332. (T. K. Contractor 130, F. K. Nariman 137, Jamsetjee 6 for 90).

Parsi Gymkhana: 170. (P. Dhondi 50, J. Wadia 38).

Result: C. C. I. won on first innings.

Late Mr. Kasaragod

(From A Correspondent.)
HONAWAR, (By Mail).

Mr. Kasaragod, the Founder and the Headmaster of the New English High School, Honawar, passed away on Aug. 2. The cremation ceremony was largely attended.

Cricket

"GREAT BOWLERS DANGEROUS AS MODELS"

M.C.C. Publish Useful Book Of Notes On Bowling Instructions For Youngsters

A book of notes has just been published by the Marylebone Cricket Club on bowling instruction for young cricketers. The notes are, in fact, for the very young as the ages primarily catered for are between ten and fourteen. As was only to be expected stress is laid on the importance of limiting boys of this age to a shorter pitch and a smaller ball and making them bowl within their strength. Rightly, too, it is urged that some sort of mastery should be gained of the run-up and delivery before attacking the problems of length and direction and that only when these are acquired should boys be taught variation of pace and flight, spin, swerve, and adaptation of attack to individual batsmen. Some may quibble at the suggestion that great bowlers as models may be dangerous (O'Reilly being quoted as the "awful example" to avoid), since the implied cult of orthodoxy takes no account of the individual talent which is sometimes allied to freakish traits. The danger is not widely enough recognised of turning out cut-to-pattern bowlers if the unusual is repressed or excised without imagination.

SOUND ADVICE

This danger, however, is inherent in all coaching schemes and can be dealt with by a coach with insight. The booklet under review has much thoroughly sound advice and illustrations of run-up, delivery, and follow-through are accompanied by notes pointing out virtues and faults. At 6½d post free or, to clubs and schools 36s. per 100 for orders of 25 copies or more the booklet may be obtained from the secretary, M.C.C. Lord's Cricket Ground, London N.W. 8. It seems a pity that publication could not have been made in April or May.—"Manchester Guardian."

ENGLAND'S TEAM FOR THIRD TEST

Oldfield, Nichols, Perks And Keeton Included

LONDON, Aug. 13.

England's test team to meet the West Indies at the Oval on Saturday will be as follows:—

Hammond,
Hutton,
Compton,
Hardstaff,
Nichols,
Wood,
Wright,
Goddard,
Perks,
Oldfield and
Keeton.

FIRST-CLASS CRICKET

Fixtures Beginning Next Wednesday

M. C. C. v. Gentlemen of Ireland (2 days) (Lord's).

Essex v. Middlesex, (L. C. Eastman's Benefit), (Southend).

Gloucester v. Derby, (Cheltenham: College ground).

Lancashire v. Glamorgan, (Preston).

Notts v. Hants, (Nottingham).

Somerset v. Surrey, (Weston).

Sussex v. Leicester, (Hastings).

Worcester v. Kent, (Worcester).

Yorks v. Warwick, (Scarborough).

West Indies v. Wilts, (2 days), (Swindon).

Local Badminton

PATWARDHAN'S TRIPLE CROWN

B. P. A. O. Badminton Championships Conclude

Winning the mixed doubles final in partnership with Miss A. K. Dadyburjor, G. D. Patwardhan brought off the 'treble' in the B.P.A.O. Badminton Championships last evening. The Women's Singles title went to Mrs. J. S. Noguer, who accounted for Mrs. K. H. Kania in an unexpectedly easy manner in straight games.

Sunday's Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL

G. D. Patwardhan w.o. D. G. Mugve.

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL

Mrs. J. S. Noguer beat Mrs. K. H. Kania, 11-7, 11-4.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL

Miss A. K. Dadyburjor and G. D. Patwardhan beat Miss P. de' Lima and B. I. Jacob 15-11, 13-14.

CIVIL LIBERTIES & PROVINCIAL GOVTS.

"Indian Affairs" writes:—

"This is not the first occasion when the Government of the western presidency has put a curb on the press; such facile resort to weapons, which have been condemned again and again by the Congress in the past, increases the danger of Congress Governments developing a cynical disregard of common rights. Congress Governments and the Congress Party have yet to show themselves gallant champions of civil liberties. The apologists of the old regime cannot, however, retort that what was reprehensible under dyarchy has become permissible at the hands of Congress Governments. For, now provincial legislatures are powerful enough to check the vagaries of the Government: in the old days, there was no such wholesome check. That makes all the difference."

BENGAL'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

CALCUTTA, August 12.

"I did not know that the province had made such a great advance in manufacturing many articles which are bound to advance the industrial future of the Province and the country". Thus remarked the Hon. Mr. A. N. Sinha, Finance Minister, Government of Bihar, who spent about an hour in seeing the Commercial Museum of the Bengal Government yesterday.

Mr. Sinha added, "It was a very instructive sight. It is essential that we in Bihar should be kept in intimate touch with the latest developments in the Province so that we may make our purchases of such goods as we require for our Provincial use. Often we have to go in for foreign purchases for want of knowledge of articles of our requirements which are produced in the country. I am sure we shall co-operate with each other in future to the benefit of both the Provinces".—United Press.

Our Readers' Views

Prohibition And Police

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bombay Press appears to have risen like one man in condemning the Police in connection with the arrest and detention of Mr. Rallia Ram, "himself a keen Prohibition worker of the Punjab." It will be practically impossible for the Police to draw lines of distinction between smuggling by a Prohibition worker and smuggling by a drunkard, and unless Government are able to supply the officers with some new mechanical contrivance that will automatically tell them whether the smuggled liquor is meant for intoxicating or medicinal purposes, their task becomes a difficult one

Already the Police are given a thankless task. There are instructions for them, according to a section of the Press, to search only those persons who look suspicious and not to conduct searches indiscriminately. This in itself is difficult. When a motor car enters the Prohibition area, the searchlights are no indication as to the honesty or otherwise of the car's occupants, and the Police cannot certainly distinguish an 'offending car' from a 'dry one', as they can do with regard to human beings by a close scrutiny of their eyes and other facial expressions. The Police will have to act without discrimination and bring to book those whom they find to be technical offenders of the Law, irrespective of what position they hold in any 'world-wide organization.' One wonders if it would not be better for the 'keen Prohibitionist' to respect the law and avoid carrying bottles of liquor, for whatever purpose, at least till they are out of the dry areas.—Yours, etc.,

C. R. NAIR.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The recent case tried by the Presidency Magistrate, the honourable acquittal of the gentleman and your subsequent editorial comments thereon would urge the authority to clarify the issue by further notification how much brandy one should store for medicinal purposes, whether a quart or a bottle, and also how much one should carry in transit for the above purpose. Hope the authority would do the needful so that the public would be saved from further unnecessary hardships.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Dr. Gilder & Social Boycott

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is extremely encouraging to note from your correspondents like "A True Zoroastrian" and Mr. Shapurji N. Guzdar, whose letters appear in to-day's issue of your popular paper, that a saner section of the Parsi community is slowly gathering courage to raise its voice against the wild tomfoolery and vulgarity indulged in by a class of misguided and unthinking members of the community as supported by the orthodox Parsi press of the same mentality. Unchallenged, these vociferous people pretending to be the protectors, friends and philosophers of a few Parsi 'Daroowallas' have transgressed all limits of decency in their mannerism and expression. It is, therefore, but meet that even late in the day, the sober mind should express itself against the silly outcry in the interest of the community itself.

Joining my voice with that of your aforesaid correspondents, dear Mr. Editor, I wish to assure you, and through your paper the reading public of Bombay, that there does exist a fair number of decent people in the community, who look upon the whole campaign as carried out by the recalcitrants with deep disgust and contempt. It is a thousand pities that a community, whose forbears and past and present leaders have earned so much good name and enviable reputation for it, should at every crisis, minor or major, lose all sense of proportion, sobriety and public decorum in ventilating their real or exaggerated grievances.

The boycott movement against a brave and wise benefactor like Dr. Gilder, the Health and Excise Minister, is a glaring illustration of rank stupidity, as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and others have pertinently pointed out. Indeed, the mannerism and the language in which the propaganda conducted by the educated and half-educated members of the community, that claims to be enlightened and foremost, to put it mildly, were extremely disgusting and derogatory. The humiliating part of it is that even the learned Editors of the orthodox Press have not deemed it wise to restrain the writers in their papers or themselves during the whole period of campaign.

All this disgraceful manifestation of the human nature, dispite the warning of the Panchayat leaders, was entirely due to the unbridled liberty taken by the few conductors of the Parsi press

In view of this fact, it is a piece of excellent fortune for the Parsi community, to get to know that a movement is afoot to bring into being a new paper of the Parsi ownership to enable the sober and saner section of the community to express fearlessly their views on matters of public interest in general and communal in particular. I for one as an aggrieved reader of the orthodox papers, pray that the efforts of the inaugurators in this direction may soon gather momentum enough to lead them to a brilliant success.—Yours, etc.,

BYRAM KHAMBATA.

"Well Done Bombay"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In "Harijan" of the 12th August Mr. Gandhi in an article entitled "Well Done Bombay" expresses his great gratification at the huge demonstration organised by the Bombay Government on the 1st of August inaugurating Prohibition in the city of Bombay. It was undoubtedly a huge demonstration but will Mr. Gandhi ask the Bombay Government how much good money of the hard pressed tax-payer of Bombay was wasted in organising this demonstration? Will Mr. Gandhi also explain the necessity for such a demonstration when, according to the claims advanced by his Government, 95 per cent of the people approve of the Bombay Government's policy? Mr. Gandhi thinks that the 1st of August was a day of rejoicing "in the deliverance from the devil." Is Mr. Gandhi alive to the fact that the 1st of August for hundreds of families in Bombay was a day of mourning with blank starvation facing them as a result of their breed-winner being thrown out of employment?

When the Parsi community, in loyal deference to the appeal made by its leaders, refrained from showing its opposition to the Government demonstration, it was feared by some of us that such restraint would be misunderstood and would lend itself to misconstruction. This fear has now been justified by the construction which Mr. Gandhi puts on the restraint shown by Parsis. Mr. Gandhi is insulting the intelligence of the Parsis in understanding their own enlightened self-interest when he asks "is it too much to expect whole-hearted support from the Parsis in making the measure a complete success?" The Parsis, as a community, are convinced that the Prohibition policy will result in doing untold harm to the Presidency in general and to their community in particular. Mr. Gandhi's advice to the Parsis to be proud of Dr. Gilder is most gratuitous. He is only adding insult to injury. If he wants to know what the Parsis in general think about the Excise Minister, let him remember that it needed the efforts of many enterprising and philanthropic Parsis to build up the position which the community occupies to-day and the action of one Parsi accidentally placed in responsibility has had the result of destroying a part of the good work done by our Parsi stalwarts.

Incidentally it is noteworthy that, whilst referring to the events of the 1st of August in Bombay, Mr. Gandhi has made no reference at all to the facts that Prohibition was inaugurated in Bombay with an exceptional measure of public inconvenience and annoyance like the Curfew Order for a week, with firing resulting in injury to a number of persons and with the issue of orders on certain papers which were an unwarranted encroachment on the liberty of the press. Of course, it appears that to a humanitarian like Mr. Gandhi, firing in a city like Bombay is a matter of little consequence, and the Curfew Order and the gagging of the press were only minor details beneath his notice.

Prohibition has only just been inaugurated. Its consequences are yet to be experienced and I can only tell Mr. Gandhi "Don't halloo till you are out of the woods."—Yours, etc.,

A. D. SHROFF.

Wings Over Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Congress is getting increasingly dicided into Right and Left. In every organisation there are shades of opinion and the Congress has never been free from such differences. To-day, however we are passing from differences to differentiation. Two initiatives tending to be independent of each other, are operating in the Congress, discipline in the organisation is becoming factional and the esprit de corps sectional. These are significant developments.

With the formation of the Left Consolidation Committee and the virtual absorption of the Centre by the Right, the Congress has been vertically divided, from top to bottom, into organised and rival sections.

In the first issue of the Forward Bloc Subhas Babu emphasises this tendency:

"The time has come for the Left-wing to differentiate itself from the right and proceed to consolidate itself. When this is done the Left will secure a majority within the Congress and then proceed with the struggle for independence in the name of the Indian National Congress. This is the task of the Left wing today."

What is Right and Left in the Congress to-day? The dividing line has never been adequately drawn. While the fringes on the two sides are clearly marked, the large mass between defies such demarcation There are some who while generally supporting the present leadership are very keen on Volunteer organisation and there are others desirous of aggressive policy in the States but who do not wholly subscribe to the platform of the LCC. Are these Right or Left? By drawing the dividing line on the basis of support to initiative and discipline such support on issues is foregone and the Congress tends to get divided into two rigid and mutually exclusive blocs. By vertically dividing the Congress into two sections, intersecting differences and agreements are prevented from asserting themselves. With factional allegiance as its basis the dividing line loses its relevence to programme and work of the Congress.

Factional allegiance leads to curious results. Subhas Babu's recent statements on the Bengal Political Prisoners have been under-current to make their release a Left issue. The entire Congress is anxious for the release of the prisoners—instead of moving it "as a whole" the issue is to be turned into a factional one with detriment both to the cause and the Congress. Recently while discussing the visible deterioration in the condition of employment and trade in the textile industry of Bombay a leading supporter of the Forward Bloc assured me that only the 'Bloc' would be able to launch measures adequate to ease the situation. A suggestion that the Congress, including its Government, be moved in the matter was dismissed by him with the remark: "The PCC is incapable of action." For him the LCC was more significant than the PCC, it was for him a higher category of effective expression and action. A similar case-story from the Right: an important official of a PCC said that though for tackling a certain problem on behalf of the PCC certain socialist comrades were the best equipped he would not offer them the responsibility to do it as their membership of the CSP left a breach betwen them and him that was difficult to be overlooked. When allegiance thus becomes factional Congress work must suffer.

To elicit firmer loyalty both the groups are appealing to the pack instincts of their respective followers—feeling of being hunted by the other is being fostered. Each group emphasises the inroads the other is seeking to make on its position to retain the cohesiveness and drive of the groups and this is done at the expense of Congress work and larger organisational loyalty

To-day neither the Right nor the Left is so overwhelmingly strongly to afford to do without the other. A contest between the two will therefore only end in weakening the Congress and receding the dawn of our freedom.

Widening of the rift between the Right and Left in the Congress will sooner or later result in each looking not at the Congress as a whole as its principal forum of activity and influence but outside the Congress to non or anti-Congress groups and tendencies of some affinity. The Congress—Zamindar agreement in Bihar and the fitful Communist—Ambedkar alliance in Bombay are instances to the point. Such a development might bring in due course some accession of strength to the Left but it will also mean a tremendous strengthening of the forces of privilege that the Congress has so far unitedly sought to combat. In the country the forces of reaction are still entrenched and powerful and in their context the Congress is the only instrument of effective progressive action. A vertical cleavage in the Congress will thus help reaction much more than progress. By pursuing a policy of conflict between the Right and Left aid by posing control over the Congress organisation as the central problem before them both the groups are encouraged towards opportunist, alliances. The Right is bringing in moneyed interests to buttress its position and the Left in its anxiety to undermine the influence of the Right is tempted towards adventurist moves. The unity, fighting capacity and the prestige of the Congress are the casualties of this conflict.

The immediate task before all serious Congressmen is to batter down the walls that have been raised in the name of Right and Left. The Congress cannot function in a thickening miasma of misunderstanding and distrust—and that can be dispersed only if in place of factional differentiation programmatic differences are emphasised and encouraged.

The Congress for instance is agreed on war resistence. While there will be differences on the technique of war resistence it is possible to carry the entire Congress in that direction a long way. The Bombay P. C. C. has unanimously decided to embark on war resistence work and the necessary plans have also been prepared. Hindu-Muslim question is another problem that can be tackled unitedly as without the easing of the communal tension no serious offensive for freedom is possible. Even on such contested an issue as work among the Kisans there is a growing agreement between the Kisan Sabhaites and other Congressmen even in Bihar though factional distrust mand antipathies are stronger than ever.

If the Congress can be persuaded to have a clearer conception of the next struggle, if the atmosphere, training and strategy demanded by it could be more adequately defined we will discover many points of agreement that can be unitedly pushed forward.

The conflict between the Right and Left if left unchecked is likely to end in a war of attrition in the Congress. The way to Congress unity does not lie though surrender of one group to the other. Both in many ways are capable of supplementing each other but that apart. The suicidal emphasis on the wings can be given up and a healthy tone given to the working out of differences in the Congress if attempts are made to tackle individual vital problems through maximum agreements and common endeavour. All designs to capture the organisation by one group or the other are besides the point. Slight shifting in votes this side or that is not going to end the present impasse in the Congress that can be ended only if factionalism is eschewed and serious efforts are made atleast by a significant section in the Congress to restore larger organisational loyalty, habit of joint work and greater concentration on vital problems to the Congress.—Yours, etc.

ASOKA MEHTA.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, BHATKAL

Mr. V. N. Nayak, Chairman of the managing committee of the New English School, Bhatkal, writes:—

The managing committee of the school offer their heartfelt thanks to the following gentlemen who have contributed towards the school fund in response to the appeal issued in Bombay by the committee.

Further they are highly obliged to Messrs. V. N. Shanbhag, K. S. Shanbhag, V. A. Kamat, G. S. Gudal and S. R. Pai who guided their representatives and went round with them in approaching the several gentlemen for collecting funds.

The committee further appeals to the generous public to send monetary help, however big or small, to the Chairman, New English School, Bhatkal, which will be thankfully acknowledged.

Rs. 10 each:—Messrs. Kasturi Nagesh Pai, Sujir Pundlik Nayak, Venkatdas N. Shanbhag, H Muralidar V Shenoy, Madhav Rao V. Bhatt, Kochikar Bros., Dr. A. V. Baliga, M. D. Gaitonde, M. K Gaitonde, V. S. Prabhu Shiroor, Ganapaya P. Kamath, Garve Yashwant L Shanbhag Bros. Haldipur, Madgeri Gopal P Pai and Bros., Kumta, Raghavendra P. Kamat, Shirali, V. A Kamath, Murdeshwar, Mrs. Rukminibai Bhatkalkar, Nilkanth Padamsi and Co. and Narayan V Kamath, Shiroor.

Rs. 51 each:—Vithal Narayan Kamath and Sons and Shah Tokarsi Devthi and Sons.

Above Rs 25 each—Messrs. K. Venkappa S Naik, Annappa V. Shanbhag, Bhatkal, Vithal U. Kamath, Puttur; Sheshagiri U. Shanbhag, Kumta; Hari G. Prabhu, Salgaonkar; Vasudev R. Pai, Idgunjee; Subraya V. Nayak, Shirali.

Above Rs. 20:—Messrs. Bola Krishna Kamath and Rao Saheb S. S Talmakki.

Above Rs. 10:—Dr. S. S. Rau, Messrs. Narayan V. Shenoy, K. Narasimha J. Naik, K. N. Gaitonde, Ramchandra M. Prabhu, Heble, Laxuman J. Nayak, Ramkrishna S. Prabhu, G. A. Shanbhag, Haldipur; K. Ramnath Nayak, Narayan A. Nayak Hegde, M. V. Kamath, Nagappa P. Kamath, Bengre; G. R. Bhatkal B. A Pandit, Seth Velji Lakhamsi, Seth Narayandas Bhaidas Pen.

Smaller donations have been received from a number of gentlemen and firms.

SCIENCE And INDUSTRY

CRISIS IN COTTON MILL INDUSTRY?

Dr. Law's Speech At Bengal National Chamber Of Commerce

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The parlous condition akin to a crisis in which the cotton mill industry of the country at present finds itself and the need for Government intervention for saving the industry from complete dislocation was stressed by Dr. N. N. Law presiding at the first quarterly General Meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce held on August 9 Dr. Law drew attention to the very unsatisfactory stock position of the cotton mills all over the country with a consequent steep fall in the prices of finished products and the absence of feverish activity normally characteristic of this period of the year with the advancing Puja Season. Mills at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Coimbatore centres had been compelled to curtail production. Bengal Mills were also not in a better condition; while their average small size had not yet called for any large-scale reduction in working hours, they could not certainly look with equanimity on the progressive deterioration of the position from month to month. The new Indo-British Trade Agreement and the import duty on raw cotton made the Japanese exporters nervous, making them sell their goods at a lower and lower price.

In this connection, Dr. Law referred to the agreement advanced by the Government of India in support of the increase in the duty on raw cotton to cover a deficit of Rs. 55 lakhs which the duty was expected to yield, and said that the figures of revenue receipts so far did not give any cause for apprehending a deficit, rather the year-end was actually expected to show a comfortable surplus. The increase in the duty having thus proved to be an unnecessary burden on the industry, the industry would now reasonably expect that the Government of India would give some substantial relief in whatsoever a form to the industry, already saddled with some many additional burdens and faced with a serious situation. Mills could not possibly continue to work at a loss if the present impasse were allowed to gather momentum as days passed by and they would have no other alternative but to close down if the situation did not improve immediately. In the present state of industrial backwardness of the province and unemployment rampant among the Bengalees such a disastrous situation could hardly be conceived of. The cotton mill industry of Bengal provided subsistence to more than one lakh of people directly, besides many times more, who were connected in various ways with the industry. Nobody could countenance with any degree of equanimity the eventuality of the closing down of mills, which would mean unemployment for the majority of all these people.

In examining the working of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, Dr. Law drew attention to the fact that the present Agreement, by retaining the most favoured nation clause in respect of commodities other than cotton piecegoods, had enabled Japan to increase her miscellaneous trade in India, and stressed that the new Agreement must make adequate concessions to India by setting off Japan's guaranteed off-take of Indian cotton against the total miscellaneous trade which Japan had with this country in addition to cotton piecegoods.

Referring to the need for granting protection to the Indian minor and small industries against competition from Japan Dr. Law pointed out that the formula which at present governed the import of Japanese miscellaneous goods into India had become out of date in view of the fact that the Japanese currency had been more or less stable for the last few years and that the ability of the Japanese goods to compete in the Indian market at the present moment was due to other causes. It was, therefore, essential that a high tariff wall would have to be erected in order to give the Indian industries an effective shelter against the Japanese competition and, if necessary, a fact-finding enquiry like the one undertaken by Mr R. K. Nehru in 1937 would have to be made in order to investigate the conditions of each specific industry and determine the particular rate of duty that might be appropriate in each case. In any case the new Agreement should leave the doors open for the Government of India, if it would think fit, to impose adequate safeguarding duties for protecting the Indian miscellaneous industries from the competition of Japan.

India At The B. I. F.

Exhibits To Be Displayed

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

According to advices received here, the Indian Trade Publicity Officer, London, shall make arrangements for display, on the Indian stand, at the British Industries fair of exhibits of Indian products. The fair will be held in London from the 19th February to the 1st March, 1940.

Exhibits of some new lines of manufactures, especially suitable fancy goods lines which India is producing and for which a market in the United Kingdom might be sought are specially desired. As regards brassware and inlaid and carved woodware, offers of exhibits, for reasons of space, can be received from a very limited number of firms only, and applications for their exhibits will be dealt with in the order of their receipt.

CONDITIONS

The exhibits will be received on the following conditions: (1) All exhibits should be supplied on loan, i.e., if they are of any value they will be returned at the end of the fair or disposed of as provided in clause (7) below. (2) Freight and clearing charges up to London should be paid by the exhibitor. Thereafter, all expenditure in connection with the exhibition, such as space rent, stall construction, attendance, supervision, etc., will be borne by the Office of the Indian Trade Commissioner, London. (3) Exhi-

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

MANUFACTURE OF POWER ALCOHOL IN INDIA

The Only Good Use Of Waste Molasses

By RAM LAL B. BAJPAI, Chairman, India Political Council, New York.

"Commerce" of Bombay published a report on Power Alcohol written by Dr. V. R. Kokatnur of New York in its issue of April 1, 1939.

The same paper in its issue of April 22, 1939, published another communication from its correspondent in New York. This communication contained opinions of American Engineers interested in Power Alcohol.

FALLACIES?

If we examine Dr. Kokatnur's various premises on which he has built his superstructure we shall see the fallacies of his views.

Dr. Kokatnur admits that he has little information regarding the conditions in India, so far as Power Alcohol is concerned, and yet he dares to advise India against embarking on this venture of producing Power Alcohol.

In making his recommendation he apparently presumes that India lacks experts of any consequence in this field. He thinks that India is probably blinded by nationalistic bias. What has he to say regarding the affirmative opinions expressed by no less an authoritative body than the Tariff Board and other favourable opinions by Dr. H. K. Sen, Director of the Indian Lac Research Institute and the director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology? I understand the Mysore Government has already completed a plant for the manufacture of Power Alcohol and the Nizam Government is inclined to favour the production of Power Alcohol.

During the last several years India has made great progress in the Sugar Industry. How long would this Sugar Industry in India continue to exist against foreign competition if the molasses were not economically utilized?

SUGAR, A BY-PRODUCT!

Chemical experts are well aware that sugar is merely a by-product. Should molasses be utilized for the manufacture of Power Alcohol and for other chemical and industrial purposes, the Sugar industry would be independent and capable of meeting foreign competition.

I would like to quote in this connection a few excerpts from the Tariff Board's Report:

"Industry and Provincial Governments are united in view that the manufacture of Power Alcohol is, from the economic point of view the only profitable outlet for molasses in present conditions.

"All the conditions indespensible to the starting—are satisfied., e.g., cheap and abundant raw material, a sufficient supply of labour, and a large home market. The establishment of so important a by-industry can be commended—in India's industrialization and as an outlet for Indian capital and a means of remedying the unemployment problem.

"Power Alcohol could be sold in the interior without any difficulty, with the same prices and with the same duty as petroleum.

"As the cost of raw material in 1937 is much less than it has ever been, the production of Power Alcohol from molasses is a practical proposition, though it may not have been in the past."

Although I may be wrong I believe there are still few countries which continue to utilize molasses for the manufacture of Power Alcohol, and those who discontinued it must have more profitably utilized for other chemical and industrial purposes.

Dr. Kokatnur's estimated costs of producing Power Alcohol are entirely out of line. He has assumed a high cost of Molasses five dollar a ton, whereas the various estimated prices suggested by Indian technologists average less than dollar a ton.

In view of such a preponderance of opinion is it not rather presumption on Dr. Kokatnur's part to advise India against utilising waste molasses for industrial purposes.

Dr. Kokatnur left India for good many years ago and even expatriated himself. It may be therefore tnat he is no longer able to sympathetically feel toward India's progress. Naturalized American citizens are loyal to the country of their adoption, but industrially, politically and economically more helpful to the country of their birth. We hope Dr. Kokatnur will not be exception to that noble American tradition.

There are enough people in India who could write papers, theses and destructive pointless criticisms. What we have a right to expect from trained persons like Dr. Kokatnur is a set of constructive suggestions. The learned doctors advise that we should not convert molasses into Alcohol, without setting forth any other alternative scheme, is to say the least asinine. If he does know the answer, we should like to ask learned doctor the question: To what and how more profitable uses can we put "waste" molasses than the manufacture of Alcohol?

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug 12

O S Kaisha ss Mansei Maru of 4823 reg tons, Captain T Takesita arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with general cargo.

Ralli Bros ss Therimaikos of 2722 reg tons, Captain G Constantahis arrived from Rotterdam via Port Said, in water ballast.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalakrishna of 3075 reg tons, Captain J Williams arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

B I S N ss Bamora of 1870 reg tons, Captain W Sinclair arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Mooltan of 12823 reg tons, Captain H S Allan arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Bangalore of 2875 reg tons, Captain M G Symons arrived from London via Aden with general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 12-8-39.

S S Himalaya (L T N) for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai.

SAILED

L Edwards ss Ehrenfels of 4763 reg tons, Captain J Rofer sailed for Karachi via Port Okha, Navlakhi and Bedi Bunder with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Mooltan of 12823 reg tons, Captain H S Allan sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N Soudan of 3477 reg tons, Captain O C Collins sailed for London via Aden with local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell ss Pres Monroe of 6505 reg tons, Captain K M Graham sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Nagato Maru of 4325 reg tons, Captain M Mori sailed for Kobe via Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Drachenfels of 3879 reg tons, Captain A Schmidt sailed for Helmo Helsingfors (Helsinki) via Cochin and Marmagoa with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalganga of 3080 reg tons, Captain R A Bray sailed for Calcutta via Tuticorin with local cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jaladuta of 3089 reg tons, Captain W L Atkinson sailed for Moulmein in water ballast.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 12

1 Anyo Maru 5741 Japan 15-8 N Y Kaisha
2 Soudan 3477 London 12-8 M M
8 Lichtenfels 4594 Antwerp 15-8 L Edwards
9 Nagato Maru 4325 Singapore 12-8 N Y Kaisha
10 Jaladuta 3089 N F 13-8 Scindia S N
11 Pres Monroe 6529 New York 12-8 F F Campbell
12 Ehrenfels 4763 Karachi 12-8 L Edwards
14 Tairea 3756 Durban 16-8 M M
15 Drachenfels 3879 Cochin 12-8 L Edwards
16 City of Benares 6712 Karachi 18-8 K Nixon.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalaganga 3080 Calcutta 13-8 Scindia S N
9 Thermaikos 2722 Port Said 15-8 Ralli Bros
14 Bamora 1870 Persian Gulf 16-8 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Gurna 3228 Rangoon 16-8 M M
H Revati 232 N F N F Malabar Steam
M Kaimarsund IX 611 N F N F Merchant S N
N/O Mansei Maru 4823 Karachi 16-8 O S K Kaisya

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Maloja 7-9-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 14-9-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-8-39 P and O S N
Bangalore 12-8-39 P and O S N
Cathay 24-8-39 P and O S N
Hanpura 31-8-39 P and O S N

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 15-8-39 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 20-8-39 K Nixon
Britannia 25-8-39 Anchor Line
Halizones 14-8-39 J Finlay

FROM OSLO

Thalatta 17-8-39 L Edwards

FROM HAMBURG

Abbekerk 21-8-39 L Edwards
Leibenfels 27-8-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Van Buren 7-9-39 F F Campbell
City of Rayville 9-9-39 L Edwards
Hoegh Silvercloud 14-8-39 Volkart Bros
Saunavind 20-8-39 Volkart Bros.
Haughton Hall 13-8-39 M M
City of Johannesburg 12-8-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 24-8-39 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
Himalaya 12-8-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Carso 14-8-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryuhuku Maru 23-8-39 O S Kaisha
Corfu 18-8-39 P and O S N
Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino
Borneo Maru 14-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Toyama Maru 14-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Canton 1-9-39 P and O S N
Viterlock 20-8-39 N Y Kaisha
London Maru 8-9-39 O S K Kaisya
Lahore 15-8-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Varsova 12-8-39 M M
Uhenfels 15-8-39 L Triestino
Bamora 12-8-39 M M

FROM MARMAGOA

Wartenfels 13-8-39 L Edward

FROM SYDNEY

Strathallan 26-8-39 P and O S N

FROM CALCUTTA

Gogra 17-8-39 M M

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 19-8-39 M M
Takliwa 2-9-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalavihar 13-8-39 Scindia S N
Itinda 18-8-39 M M
Cranfield 17-8-39 M M
El Hind 15-8-39 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Toyama Maru 25-8-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Narkunda 9-9-39 P and O S N
Carthage 16-9-39 P and O S N
Corfu 19-8-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 26-8-39 P and O S N
Canton 2-9-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 8-9-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 1-9-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Drachenfels 12-8-39 L Edwards
Litchtenfels 15-8-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Van Buren 9-39 F F Campbell
City of Johannesburg 14-8-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 26-8-39 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA

Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino

FOR PORT SAID

Thermaikos 15-8-39 Ralli Bros.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 12-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 2-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranpura 31-8-39 P and O S N
Anyo Maru 15-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Bangalore 15-8-39 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
Ranchi 19-8-39 P and O S N
Mansei Maru 23-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Sumatra Maru 19-8-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 24-8-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bamora 16-8-39 M M
Varsova 17-8-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 16-8-39 M M
Kenya 30-8-39 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Carso 15-8-39 L Triestino

FOR RANGOON

Gurna 16-8-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 22-8-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

City of Benares 18-8-39 K Nixon
Viterlock 21-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 16-8-39 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 17-8-39 N Y Kaisha

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S President Monroe 12-8-39
S S Soudan 11-8-39
S S Ehrenfels 10-8-39
S S Comorin (boats) 11-8-39
S S Netravati 12-8-39
S S Sonavati 12-8-39

EXPORTS

S S City of Benares for Liverpool: 90 bales wool raw The Eastern Wool Trading; 164 bales wool raw C Lister; 26 bales wool raw F Janmahomed.

S S Anyo Maru for Shanghai: 400 bs raw cotton N Nagsee

S S Borneo Maru for Yokohama: 230 tons scrap iron Faiz Co.

S S Nagato Maru for Kobe: 48 bales raw cotton Kotak.

For Shanghai: 200 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

S S Pres Monroe for New York: 100 bags sandal wood S Nowroji; 134 bags gum N Muljee; 100 bales cotton waste C Jairam.

For Genoa: 220 bales raw cotton H Nensey.

For Marseilles: 22 jottas rose buds and flowers dried S M Rajgor.

S S Bangalore for Manila: 16 bales ctn grey yarn A Virji.

For Hongkong: 15 bales cotton yarn S G Shah; 30 bags fish maws M Ladha; 18 bags sharkfins M Ladha; 200 bags gr nut seeds Pavri Sons.

For Osaka: 100 bales raw cotton A A Clayton.

For Yokkaichi: 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Lichtenfe's for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg option: 2000 pkts gr nut oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy.

For Hamburg: 700 bags gr nut oil cake exp V Khimji.

For Tripoli: 100 bags henna powder A El Ejel: 20 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel

For Rotterdam: 6500 bags gr nut seed The Cotton Agents.

IMPORTS

S S Clan Macbeans Agents J Finlay and Co from Liverpool: 150 cases ctn pcegoods; 258 pkgs broken tiles; 65 cases books; 100 lse c i cisterns; 80 cases stout; 210 cases machinery; 100 lse c i pipes; 168 trs disc wheeled; 75 loose motor covers; 200 lse covers; 399 puncies black steel hoops; 80 bags limbux; 56 bris pitch; 50 coils copper wire; 100 cases muriate of ammonia; 116 drums dry aniline dye; 86 drums brenthol; 50 lse cylinders liquid chlorine; 57 cases tiles; 50 drums bleaching powder; 100 drums chloride of lime; 183 drums caus soda; 100 drums carbonate soda; 81 pkgs card boards; 150 bales old newspaper; 99996 s/bags soda ash; 800 drums solid caustic soda; 200 drums petal caustic soda.

For Glasgow: 82 cases ctn pcegoods; 42 cases whisky; 375 bales old newspaper; 250 bags cut nails; 75 bales unread newspapers; 100 lse stl axles; 60 bundles bent tubes; 50 d/bags iron rose nails; 157 pcs sanitary earthenware; 110 s/bags china clay; 238 pkgs sewing ctn thread on reels.

M V Wichita Agents L Edwards from New York: 147 kits enamel; 108 pkgs said to contain (384) commercial boxes; 70 drums paint; 143 pkgs auto and auto truck parts; 60 bales ctn fents; 70 drums grease; 76 pkgs distuff; 64 drums asphalt; 100 boxes cadmium sulphide; 49 cases nujol; 422 cases flit; 600 d/bags dextrine; 300 bags starch; 400 lse rubber pneum tyres and tubes; 100 bs secondhand clothing; 100 lse rubber tyres.

From Philadelphia: 280 drums lubg oil; 786 pcs steel plates.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Wheat	1,024	cwts.
Linseed	3,148	cwts.
Groundnuts	3,112	cwts.
Castorseeds	2,271	cwts.
Rice	2,192	cwts.
Myrabollams	675	cwts.
Cottonseed	492	cwts.
Mowraseed	565	cwts.
Gram	787	cwts.
Joowar	1,075	cwts.
Barley	158	cwts.
Bajree	4,445	cwts.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London July 26:

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on July 19th was £246,416,965 at 148/6d. per fine ounce showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market the amount of gold disposed of at the daily fixing was about £1,800,000, most of which came from official quarters. Some purchases were made for shipment to New York, but buying on Continental account was the principal feature; today's level, however, proved too high for buyers in the market and, in the absence of demand, part of the offerings was taken by the authorities.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from midday on the 17th inst. to midday on the 24th inst:—

IMPORTS

Union of South Africa	£2,958,424
Southern Rhodesia	116,426
British East Africa	41,681
British India	19,733
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3,548
Belgium	8,984
Netherlands	2,036
Iraq	3,599
Other Countries	10,257
	£3,164,688

EXPORTS

United States of America	£7,401,562
Central and South America	63,251
Canada	82,940
Union of South Africa	1,485
Siam	1,971,498
Belgium	1,575
France	9,108
Netherlands	67,443
Switzerland	50,680
Other Countries	7,765
	£9,657,407

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" which sailed from Bombay on July 22nd carries gold to the value of about £312,000.

SILVER

Until yesterday the market had shown a very steady tone, the cash quotation varying only between 16.7/8d. and 16.13/16d. and that for two months between 16.3/8d and 16.5/16d; offerings which included speculative resales and selling for prompt shipment from America, were readily absorbed by purchases by the Indian Bazaars and to cover bear sales.

Yesterday, following weak advices from Bombay, resales from that quarter replaced the buying which had been in evidence hitherto and prices declined to 16 5/8d and 16 1/4d. for the respective deliveries; similar conditions prevailed to-day and there was a further fall of 3/16d. to 16.7/16d. and 16.1/16d.

At the moment the market seems steady at the fall, but unless there is a revival of Indian demand, the present level may prove sufficiently high.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver registered from midday on the 17th inst. to midday on the 24th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Hongkong	£67,885
Iraq	2,884
Eire	4,450
Belgium	18,592
France	4,742
Other Countries	1,845
	£100,401

EXPORTS.

British India	£158,090
Egypt	20,393
Hungary	50,050
France	8,880
Netherlands	3,125
Other Countries	3,172
	£214,710

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

On the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, reports the following figures for Sugar Production and Stocks in respect of Central Sugar Factories in India for the fortnight ending the 15th July 1939.

	Mds.
1. Opening Stock (at factories)	2,934,431
2. Production of Sugar (for the fortnight)	3,821
3. Despatches of Sugar (for the fortnight)	320,887
4. Closing Stock (at factories)	2,617,465

Notes:—(a) The detailed figures are being published in the Indian Trade Journal.

(b) These figures relate to 90 factories, representing 64 per cent of the total cane crushing capacity.

Sjt. Kedar, leader of C. P. Assembly Congress Party, who was one of the 12 signatories who lodged complaint before the Congress Committee against Hon. Mr. D. P. Mishra, is seen going out of the Working Committee Meeting.

Limbdi Cotton Boycott Committee

Mr. B. B. Kothari, Secretary, Limbdi Raj, Praja Mandal, writes:

This Committee has been organised by the Kathiawar Praja Mandal under the advice of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to maintain and strengthen the boycott of Limbdi State cotton.

The popular movement in Limbdi which was carried on, on constitutional lines has been crushed by the State authorities. The Praja Mandal made no specific demand but only intended to carry on peacefully the work of educating the public for responsible government. The State, instead of taking legal action, adopted terroristic methods to repress the movement. On the day of Praja Parishad, viz., 19th February last, about 200 persons were wounded within an hour, but not a single arrest was made by the State, nor action taken to prevent such outrages. When life became impossible in the State, 6,000 people including leading merchants and peasants migrated in search of personal safety and honour and they are still on "hijrat" in adjoining territories.

A reign of terror prevails in Limbdi State where no rule of law is left. Fines and confiscations of property are carried out without any order or notice, and hundreds have been ruined.

The Limbdi Praja Mandal appealed for a boycott of Limbdi State cotton and the public has speedily and spontaneously responded to the call, to show their indignation and resentment at the continued repression by the authorities in the Limbdi State. The State authorities have been making frantic efforts to break the boycott, and are spreading false rumours among the "hijratis" of further repression to root out the Praja Mandal, and break the spirit of the people.

This Committee has been formed to counteract such false propaganda of State agents, and to maintain the boycott and to make it more effectve. The boycott will continue so lorg as there is no honourable settlement, and justice done to all who have had to suffer.

Whereas other States have come to some settlement with their people, Limbdi State has been striving hard to ruin the people who left the State in search of personal safety.

It is, therefore necessary to mobilise public opinion of the country with a view to bring necessary economic and moral pressure on the ruler of the State to compel it to abandon this inhuman and ruinous policy. We appeal to all concerned to maintain a vigorous and effective boycott of Limbdi cotton, and in that way extend their sympathy in an active manner to the six thousand and more refugees who are the victims of State vandalism.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 12.

	Season To Date	CORRESPONDING. This Week	Season 1937/38	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	245	144	139	96
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	155	92	122	84
Export from U. S. Ports	72	58	82	54
Of which to Japan	7	5	15	11
Of which to China	1	1	—	—
Of which to Great Britain	14	12	18	13
Of which to Germany	17	14	20	17
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,979	—	2,403
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	2,432	—	1,931
World's visible suppiy	—	6,714	—	7,545
Of which American cotton	—	4,808	—	5,544
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	227	141	214	132
Receipts at U. S. Ports	110	74	84	53

N. B.—All in bales 000's omitted. Certificated Stocks 8.000 bales.

WARDHA DECISION WILL ONLY ENCOURAGE DISRUPTION

(Continued from page 14)

the minority view by using the bludgeon of disciplinary action. It has given the broad hint to the Provincial Executives to follow its lead and debar the minority leaders who participated in the 9th July meetings from being delegates for Congress for 3 years. What we are faced with is not a democratic decision over the vital political issue of the conflict which is raging within the Congress, but a bureaucratic steam-rolling of the minority view. They got a "homogeneous" Working Committee at Calcutta—now their heart is set on getting completely homogeneous Congress at the coming annual session.

INVITATION TO COMPROMISE

By accompany a fighting gesture against Imperialism by a vicious attack against the left the Working Committee appears as if it is tendering its 'bona fides' to the enemy. "We are determined to assist War and Federation, but we can equally firmly hold in check forces of revolutionary struggle." This is an invitation to compromise. What it will lead to is further aggression by Imperialism and disruption of our own forces.

These are the serious implications of the action against Bose. But the Leftists, Socialists and Communists will not be provoked. They are not going to play the game of the litters. It is their task to achieve the unity of the people and of the Congress for a decisive struggle. We are confident of our growing power and influence. It is based on the growing political consciousness of the masses borne in the innumerable working class and peasant struggles which are taking place throughout India including the States.

We call upon all Left Congressmen, Socialists and Communists, to redouble their efforts in enrolling Congress members, in conducting a mass campaign among the primary members of the Congress for uniting behind the policy of launching a Nation-wide struggle against Federation and War as indicated in the Tripuri resolution on National Demand.

The primary Congressmen must assert themselves. They must send such delegates to the next Congress who will reverse this disruptive decision and achieve unity of the Congress, of the leadership and of the people for a final decisive fight.

"TOO DRASTIC"

Jaiprakash On Need Of Unity In Ranks

CUTTACK, August 12

"It is a very shocking and too drastic decision. It would further instead of narrowing, the gulf in the Congress organisation although unity is the supreme necessity at the present juncture," observed Mr. Jaiprakash Narain commenting on the disciplinary action taken by the Congress Working Committee against Mr. Subhas Bose, in the course of an address delivered at the Ravenshaw College this afternoon. Mr. Parija, the Principal, presided.

Proceeding Mr. Jaiprakash said that no amount of disciplinary action could cement the rift. Basically the conflict arose because one group was advising caution and constructive programme while another wing was insisting on immediate struggle, rigthly or wrongly. He had no doubt that both the wings could be united and satisfied only if a struggle was launched. He said that the Congress had become today a tremendous mass organisation, and millions of people were ready to jump into the struggle when the call of the fifteen persons who constituted the Working Committee came, if they would give such call.

Continuing the speaker discussed the role of the Congress Socialist Party and said it would remain a separate party even after independence was achieved, because it aimed at the establishment of Socialist state in India which could only be achieved after freedom was won, and propaganda was necessary for the purpose. —United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE & "HINDU'S" HOPE

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

Editorially commenting on the Working Committee's action against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the "Hindu" writes:—

"While there will be universal regret that such drastic action had to be taken against a leader of Mr. Bose's standing, the Committee had no option in the matter, if the character of the Congress as the chief political organisation of India was to be maintained intact.

"To insist that he should conduct himself as an office-bearer was not to deny Mr. Bose as he had been arguing, the right to do propaganda for his own view within the Congress with a view to converting the majority. Those who hold an official position in an organisation cannot act as if they were unattached members of the rank and file. The importance of bringing this fundamental truth home to the minds of all Congressmen is so great that the Working Committee must be congratulated on its determination to do so, though it might involve action against a leader of such status as Mr. Bose. We hope he will see the justice of the decision and acquiesce in it."—United Press.

"A Moral Necessity"

LUCKNOW, Aug. 12.

Commenting on the Working Committee's resolution on Mr. Bose, the "National Herald" writes:—

"It may be said with greater truth that the punishment dealt out to him (Mr. Bose) is a moral necessity and in the interest of national discipline and consolidation. It is also hoped that, without succumbing to false appeals of provincial patriotism and without yielding to personal idolatry, Bengal will stand by the decision of the supreme executive of the Nation. The consequences to the province and to some extent to the country would be painful if this expectation were to be falsified."—United Press.

'Countrywide Disintegration'

LUCKNOW, Aug. 12.

Commenting on the Working Committee's action against Mr. Subhas Bose the "Pioneer" writes:

"The disciplinary action against Mr. Bose would be justified as a part of the policy to strengthen the powers of the Ministers and to discourage baseless propaganda. But, why not the Committee admit as much and thus give a valuable lead to the country. The action against Mr. Nariman estranged a large section in Bombay. Dr. Khare's dismissal antagonised Maharashtra and now Mr. Bose's expulsion will not only mean an unfriendly Bengal but a general country-wide disintegration."—United Press.

Bombay Leftists' Advice To Subhas Bose

"A majority of the Congress leftists in Bombay who participated in the July 9 meeting are of opinion that Mr. Subhas Bose must submit to disciplinary action taken against him in the larger interests of the Congress."

Mr. V. B. Karnik interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative said: "We are of opinion that the Left-wingers should submit to the disciplinary action that may be taken against them by their respective Congress Committees. Defiance of the Working Committee resolution by Subhas Babu will lead to the disaffiliation of the Bengal Congress Committee and this will weaken the Leftist movement as a whole.

"We hope in the larger interest of the Radical movement in the country, Subhas Bose will not take any step which will lead to the breaking up of the Congress organisation in Bengal."

Decline Overdone On London Exchange

London, Aug. 11.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

"Markets quiet Gilts higher after early weakness. Rails lower on fears of labour position. We consider fall overdone. We continue to favour purchases of industrial leaders and rubbers. Suggest: Sercand Allied Sumatra. We consider commodity markets are generally moving higher

Consett Iron	7/10 1/2
John Brown	29/3
Broken Hill North	36/3
Broker Hill South	29
Associated Manganese of S.A.	3/9
Kamra Tin	1
Kamunino Rubber and Tin	2/6
Tunnel Cement	£2
O. K. Bazar	22/9
Bristol Aircraft	17/4 1/2
Westland Aircraft	7
Halcsowan Steel	8

INDIA AT THE B. I. F.

(Continued from page 11)

bits should consist of single samples of each of the exhibitor's lines and varieties, and they should not form a complete consignment of goods consisting of several pieces of the same kind. There is no space for large quantities. (4) No retail sales will be undertaken but trade enquiries will be communicated to the exhibitors. (5) Certificates of origin in the appropriate form prescribed by the British Customs authorities must accompany the shipping documents for customs purposes. This condition must be very carefully observed as without proper certificates of origin, great difficulty would arise in clearing the goods through the Customs. (6) If so desired, and if possible, wholesale orders will be recorded and forwarded to the exhibitors without undertaking any responsibility whatsoever, provided that full particulars regarding prices and terms of business are supplied. (7) The exhibits will be disposed to trade buyers at the end of the fair, if so desired. If, however, they are not so disposed of, they will be returned at the exhibitor's cost. (8) The decision of the exhibitors to participate in the fair should reach the Indian Trade Publicity Officer, India House, Aldwych, London W.C.2, not later than the 15th October, 1939, and the goods should be shipped so that they arrive in London not later than the 15th January, 1940.

If the decision of the exhibitors to participate is received by the prescribed date, the Indian Trade Publicity Officer, London, shall endeavour to secure a free entry in the official catalogue of the fair.

It should be noted that under the rules of the fair only manufacturers and/or such firms as take the whole output of a factory, or hold the sole selling rights of patents are eligible to exhibits at this fair. The rule referred to is quoted below: "All goods to be eligible for exhibition must have been manufactured or produced mainly within the British Empire, and no exhibitor may exhibit or solicit orders for goods other than those of his own manufacture except where he takes the whole output of a factory or holds the sole selling rights of patented articles manufactured or produced mainly within the British Empire." This rule will not be applicable to raw materials.—A.P.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Colonel (Ty. Brigadier) G. B. Howell, M.V.O., M.C., Indian Army, Brigadier, General Staff, Southern Command, as an Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 154/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 155/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 155. The market was steady at this level

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but it opened 3 points lower. The local market ruled firm with increased buying and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 155/12. The market was closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G.—			
Broach J/Aug.	Rs.	160	6 0
Broach A/May		155	12 0
Fine M.G.—			
Oomra D/Jan.		148	4 0
F.G.M.G.—			
Bengal D/Jan.		120	8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 12.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	...	129	126	123	120
Punjab	...	129	126	123	120
Rajputana	...	132	129	126	123
Oomra No. 3	159	157	154	151	...
C. P. No 1	170	168	165	162	...
C. P. No. 2	163	161	158	155	...
Broach No. 2	...	163	161	158	156
Punjab-Ame.	...	184	182	179	177
Surat	...	201	199	196	194
Rajpipla	...	198	196	193	191
Navsari	...	210	208	205	203

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Bengal Fine	127/29
Bengal F.G.	124/25
C.P. 1	159/61
C.P. 2	157/58
Arvi	157/58
Amraoti	156/57
Ellichpur	156/58
Berar	156/57
Malkapur	152/53
Khandesh	140/45
Jalna/Sailu	144/45
Burwah/Sanavad	155/56
Khandwa	155/56
Mathia F.G.	130/35
Broach	160/62
Punjab 4F.	175/80
Punjab 289F.	205/10
Sindh N.T.	180/90
Surat	197/98
Navsari	208/10
Western Farm	170/78

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Aug 12

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	2	58,831	53,882
Central India		225,377	49,934
Barsi and Nagar	312	94,942	150,314
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,474	40,322
Berar		162,905	331,089
Central Provinces		38,983	85,133
Total Oomras	338	565,512	770,644
Dholera		277,593	153,371
N W Provinces		10,438	3,112
Rajputana	46	80,662	16,563
Sind Punjab	60	336,019	525,774
Broach		414,944	267,238
Coompta and Dharwar		153,518	80,650
Westerns Northerns		97,918	28,066
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,677	6,804
American		3,487	177,893
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,374	380,222	522,319
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		267	1,171
Total	1,818	2,383,355	2,503,628
Arrived by road to 10th Aug 1939		392,855	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 10th Aug

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		575,314	462,334,610
Japan and China	4,650	1,278,954	738,789
Coast Ports		35,039	62,361
Up-country by Rail		281,645	379,396
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		64,306	5,375
Total	5,225	1,974,407	1,520,531

American Cotton Figures

	1939-40	1938-39
F.P. Bales Receipts to date 11-8-39	110000	84000
Receipts Yesterday 11-8-39	20000	12000
Exports to date 11-8-39	74000	77000
Stock at Ports 4-8-39	1973000	2418000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-8-39	2439000	1940000
Stock at Liverpool 4-8-39	615000	1172000
Visible Supply 4-8-39	4895000	5580000
Quantity in sight 4-8-39	101000	43000
Quantity out of sight 4-8-39	86000	82000

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

GIZA 2.	
Spot	6.49—1.
October	6.29—4.
November	6.34—4.
January	6.41—4.
March	6.45—4.
May	6.49—4.
July	6.53—4.
UPPERS.	
Spot	5.78—1.
October	5.55—2.
November	5.55—2.
January	5.53—1.
March	5.61—1.
May	5.64—1.
July	5.66—1.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 41, Broach April/May Liverpool Rs. 35 3/4.

New York Liverpool: Oct. 25, Dec. 16, Jan. 5, Mar. 7, May 25, July 39.

Foreign And New Orleans Selling In Cotton

LIGHT HEDGING DESPITE FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Bombay Buying Distant Months

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The New York cotton market opened steady on Friday. Foreign long liquidation and New Orleans selling was absorbed by trade buying in nears and some Wall-Street owing to less tension in Europe. There was light hedge selling despite favourable weather. There was further renewed New Orleans selling on the reaction in stocks. The market was barely steady. Though Bombay was a buyer of cotton distants, the market was hesitant with traders limiting their operations pending the inauguration of the new contract.

New contract will commence on Tuesday morning at the opening and there will be operations in all months. Thus it will be necessary to name all orders whether they are for old or new contracts.

NEW YORK MARKET.

At the opening October was quoted one point down at 8.91 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling and October was quoted 2.84 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 6 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 9.39c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 9.01c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of one point with October 4.43. The market was featureless with traders holding off pending crop and political developments. There was hedging of outsiders and straddle selling against Bombay on the theory that parity will narrow as a result of increasing hedge selling pressure in Liverpool as opposed to unfavourable weather in this country. Later prices steadied on trade calling. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined one point at 5.22d. per lb

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet with scattered selling. Giza futures closed 4 points down with Spot cotton one point lower at 6.49d. Uppers futures closed one to two points lower with Spot one point down at 5.78d. per lb.

The Alexandria cotton market was quiet with narrow changes. Sakels futures closed 3 points down to 9 points up and Ashmouni futures were 2 points up to one point down.

SUBSIDY SALES.

The Houstan Export Agency of the United States Department of Agriculture up to August 6 received notices of export of cotton under the subsidy programme totalling 310,000 bales much of which is for August but the bulk is for September shipments. The U. S. D. A. plans to open another export office at Los Angeles.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.)	8.91—01
N. Y. October Lowest (5 p.m.)	8.84—08
Liverpool October Highest	4.43—01
Liverpool October Lowest	4.38—06

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

"Unsettled political outlook European caused liquidation."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Cotton small market scattered liquidation offtake poor hedge selling light.

European uncertainty continues weather fair New Orleans selling absorbed by trade small business in dry goods.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Decline owing to decreased trade takings. There is more hedge selling.

Liverpool.—Market opened quiet. Later eased on New York and hedge selling.

New York.—Market narrow and dull on unsettled European political situation and weakness of Wall Street.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 12.

October	8.78
December	8.61
January	8.47
March	8.37
May	8.20
July	8.01
Middling Spot Nominal	9.33

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 12.

October	8.89
December	8.71
January	8.57
Middling Spot	8.95

11 A.M. RANGES. NOON CALL.

October		
December	Closed	Closed
March		

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

August	4.61
September	4.48
October	4.38
November	4.35
December	4.35
January	4.34
February	4.34
March	4.35
April	4.35
May	4.35
June	4.33
July	4.32
Middling Spot	5.17
11-12 a.m.	Quotations.
October	4.39
January	4.34

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 12.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.70
Berlin	11.66-5/8
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.68-1/16
Amsterdam	8.73
Brussels	27.55
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.74-1/4
Copenhagen	22.40
Stockholm	19.39-3/4
Oslo	19.90-1/2

LONDON SEEDJS.

London, Aug. 12.

Linseed Lt Plata Hull CIF per ton.	£11.6.3 Aug. sellers
Linseed Calcutta London C.I per ton.	£12.13.9 Aug. sellers
Linseed Bombay London CIF per ton.	£13.1.3 Aug. sellers
Rapseed Toria Hull/Cont CIF per ton.	£11.10.0 Aug/Sept. sellers
Castorseed Bombay Hull CIF per ton.	£10.17.6 Aug/Sept. sellers
Rozario Santa Fe	17.7-1/2 Sept. sellers
Barletta Russo	Unquoted
South Australian	Unquoted

LONDON LINSEED.

London, Aug. 12.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt.	24/9 Aug. sellers.
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt.	24/4-1/2 Oct/Dec. sellers

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 12.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb.	Closed.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 12.

Spot	17-1/8
Forward	16-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 12.

Gold bars fine per oz.	7/8/6-1/2

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Broach J/A highest 159 3/4; lowest 158; closing 159 5/8

Broach A/M highest 155 1/8; lowest 154 1/4; closing 154 7/8

Oomra D/J highest 147 1/4; lowest 146 1/2; closing 147 1/8

Bengal D/J highest 119 1/4; lowest 119; closing 119 1/4

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 155; highest Rs. 155 5/8, lowest Rs. 154 3/4; closed Rs. 154 3/4. Broach J/A closed Rs. 159 1/2

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug. 11.

SAKELS.	
November	12.40+9.
January	12.40+7.
March	12.45—3.
ASHMOUNI.	
August	9.20+2.
October	9.52—1.
December	9.59—1.
February	9.65—0.
April	9.73—0.
GIZA.	
November	11.33—1.
January	11.43—3.
March	11.60—1.

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 11.

September	1.86.
November	1.92.
January	1.89.
March	1.92.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 11.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd.	43
Electric Bond and Share Common	9 5/8
Electric Bond and Share Col 5 Pfd.	99
Amr. Telephone and Telegraph	163 1/4
Western Union Telegraph	25 1/4
Union Pacific	93
Chesapeake and Ohio	53
New York Central R.R.	13 7/8
Amrex Corporation	21 5/8
Texas Corporation	32 3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	76
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	50
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	87
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	56
Sears Roebuck	76
National Cash Register	17
Chase National Bank	31 1/2
United States Steel	47 3/8
Bethlehem Steel	59
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	113
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	16
Crucible Steel	30
Int. Nickel of Canada	48 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	25 1/4
General Motors	45 5/8
General Electric	35 3/4
Woolworth	47 5/8
Lockheed	24
Loews Inc	42 3/4
Dupont	158
Socony	11
Consolidated Oil	6 7/8
St. Oil of N J	40
National City Bank of New York	28

Turnover 700,000 shares. Irregular market.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 12.

2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98/6
3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes (Cash)	97/12
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	100
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102/5
3 p.c. 1963/65 Loan	97/11
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	104
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107/6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	110/11
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115/12
5 p.c 1940-43 Loan	103/12
TAXFREE LOANS	
3 p.c 1945/55 Loan	114
4 p.c. 1953-83 Mysore Loan	111/12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	108/0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	107/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	116/0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1934	128/0
6 p.c. K. P. T 1956	127/0

Note: The 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened to-day at Rs. 97-9 and improved to Rs. 97-12.

1st September settlement begin from Monday.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 11.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	71
3 1/2 per cent	83 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	86 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	102 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	94 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	66 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	92
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	105 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	36/6

WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Slightly warmer, light to moderate rainfall in Eastern Belt and Alabama. Forecast Entire Belt cloudy. Scattered precipitation.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 12.

GOVT. SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	97/12
4 per cent 1960-70	110/12
5 per cent 1945-55	114
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/8
Bank of India	143/12
Central Bank	34/6
Imperial Bank F.P.	1535
Imperial Bank P.P.	380
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	111/8
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES	
Ahmd. New Textiles	330
Ambica	190/10
Arun	177/8
Arvind	950
Asok	155/10
Bharatkhand Textiles XD.	160/0
Bombay Dyeing	697/8
Buckinbham and Carnatics	175
Calico	506/14
Central India	193/12
Century	194/8
Colaba	105/10
Elgin	103/12
Gokak	126/4
Hukumchand	165/10
Indore Malwa	35/10
Jubilee	168/12
Khatau Makanji	81/4
Kohinoor	209/6
Laxmi Cotton	415
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	61/14
Morarji	110
Mysore	82/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	171/4
Raipur	540
Rajnagar	134/6
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	69
Sholapur	2700
Simplex	63/12
Swadeshi	188/2
Vishnu	100/0
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1457/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	155
Tata Power Ord.	1271/4
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	144/6
Ajmer Electrics	10/11
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram	129/1
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	161/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	378/12
Associated Cements	121/4
Belapur	170/10
Bombay Burma New	161/14
Bombay Burma Old	453/12
Bombay Steam	253/12
Bombay Telephone	88
Br. B. Petrol	3/4
Burma Corporation	5/6
Dalmia Cement	10/6
Indian Bleaching	82/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	44/4
Indian Radio Ord.	353/12
Indian Radio Defd.	345
Indian Copper	1/10
Indian Iron	24/12
Mysore Sugar	31
Port Canning	74/8
Premier Construction	73/4
Rohtas Industries	20
Scindia Steam	16/14
Shivrajpur	31/4
Steel Corp. of Bengal	12/4
Tata Oil	34/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	279/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1325/4
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	15/4
Howrah	47/10
Hukumchand	1/8
Kamarhatty	448
Kankanarrah	340
Lawrence	320
Reliance	51/8

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 11th August 1939 amounted to £100,000.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Aug. 11.

December ..... 6s. 1d.

General Selling In Share Bazar

TATA STEELS DOWN AND TEXTILES QUIET

Fairly Large Turnover

BOMBAY: August 12.

The local market was dull and featureless with scattered selling and prices assumed sagging tendency.

There was nothing fresh to note. The Wall-Street Market was irregular yesterday despite less tension in the European situation. U. S. Steel shares declined 3/4 at dols. 47-3/8 and Anaconda Copper shares improved 5/8 at dols. 25-1/4. General Motor shares declined 1/2 at dols. 46-3/8.

London Market was fairly steady and it is generally believed that the decline is overdone. Rails were easy with fears of Labour trouble, but commodities are improving.

The present dead-lock in the local market is bound to end sooner or later and we do not deem it wise to have any speculative interest. With famine conditions on one hand becoming serious every day there cannot be any strong support, while on the other hand, satisfactory dividends are discouraging sales. But dividends seem to have no lasting effect and we have records of top prices with small dividends, while large dividends depressed prices to bottoms Thus it will be unsafe to rely on dividend prospects as sentiment and prospective position play important part.

At present the Share Bazar is deserted by outsiders and present price movement is mainly due to Taravani business. But the future outlook seems obscure as there are too many uncertain factors both local and international. The textile industry is suffering owing to utter absence of demand. The Steel industry is doing well but how long the present state will be maintained is a question.

However, there is definite improvement in world trade and prices are tending to higher levels. But political uncertainties are having considerable effect.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,337-8 and after improving to Rs. 1,340 declined to Rs. 1,325 on general selling. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 279.

Cotton Mill shares were quiet with scattered selling. Associated Cements were quietly steady. There was a fairly large turnover in the market to-day.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, August 12.

100	Ahmed. Advance	257 8
250	BOM. DYEING	698 12
100	CENTURY	194 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	195 0
100	COLABA	106 0
100	Coorla	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 3 9
100	Finlay	89 0
100	GOKAK	127 0
1,000	Hindustan	1660 0
100	Indore	35 0
100	Khatau	81 8
100	KOHINOOR	210 0
250	Laxmi	415 0
250	MADRAS United	25 0
100	MORARJI	110 8
250	Model	40 0
50	MYSORE	80 8
200	NEW GREAT	171 8
100	Oosmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	226 4
25	SASSOON SILK	69 0
1,000	Sholapur	2,700 0
50	SIMPLEX	64 4
1,000	SWADESHI	189 0
100	SWAN	83 0
500	Vishnu	1,000 0
1,000	Westerns	250 0
BANKS		
100	Baroda	108 0
50	Central	34 6
50	Imperial	1535 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	380 0
50-100	India	143 12
100	Reserve Bank	111 4
5	Union	5-13-6
CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	121 8
INSURANCE		
100	Empire	640 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 9
20	Mercantile	53 0
	New India	38 4
15-75	Oriental	4610 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 1
ELECTRIC		
100	Ahd. Old	146 4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,460 0
10	Ajmer	10 11
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129 4
100	Bombay Suburban	160 0
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO	155 4
1,000	TATA POWERS	1272 8
RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1005 0
100	C. Province	101 0
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	99 0
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	85 8
100	Sara Serajganj	102 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Bombay Dyeing (703/12) 702 698 697 698

Century (195/8) 196 194

Central India (195) 195 194/8 195

Kohinoor (210) 210 209/8 210

New Great (171) 171/8 171/4

Simplex (64/12) 64/8 64/4

Swadeshi (189/8) 190 188/8 189

Associated Cement (122/8) 122/8 121/8 122 121/12 121/8

Andhra (1460) 1460

Tram. Ord. (129/8) 129/4

Tata Hydro (154) 154 155/4

Tata Power (1275) 1277 1276 1272

T. Steel Dfd. (1337/8) 1336 1340 1333 1327 1328 1325

T. Steel Ord. (282) 281 280 279/8 279

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (164/4) 164 164/4 164/8

Bellapur (171) 171/8 171

B. Steam (252/8) 252 256 255

B. Burma (457) 458 456 454/8 455

Tapti Valley 782 3

MININGS		
8	Burma Corp.	5 6
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 10
10	Indian Iron and Steel	24 12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	31 8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,325 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	279 0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	380 0
10	Air Service	6 4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	171 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	610 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	255 0
125	B. BURMA	454 8
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	161 14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 4
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88 4
100	IND. BLEACHING	82 8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44 4
100	I. Radio Defd.	347 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	340 0
100	Port Canning	74 8
30	PREMIER CON.	73 8
15	Scindia	16 15
25	Tata Oil Mill	34 8
PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,482 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297 8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99 12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152 8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1605 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	208 12
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164 8
7	p. c. Vishnu	675 0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 8
7	p.c. Sholapur	78 6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares in Forward List.)

BEARISH WHEAT REPORTS

Liverpool was quiet on Friday, following the slightly bearish U. S. A. report. Chicago opened steady but later eased, owing to lack of a follow through on the buying side.

With the recent bearish crop reports from U. S. A., Canada, India, France and Russia it is difficult to foresee any lift in prices apart from technical reactions.

The Canadian Government give stocks of grain in Canada on 31st July as follows:—(in thousands of bushels)

Wheat 1939 95010; 1938 23411; 1937 32933

Linseed 1939 120; 1938 219; 1937 465.

The total amount of Canadian wheat in Canada and U. S. A. at 31st July is given at 102,160,000 bushels against 24,394,000 in 1938 and 37,049,000 in 1937.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

October	44 3/8d.
December	46 7/8d.
March	49 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Aug. 11.

September	dol 0.61 1/8.
December	dol 0.64
May	dol 0.64 1/2.

U. S. A. WHEAT CROP

(IN MILLION BUSHELS.)

Winter wheat 1st Aug 1939 551; 1st July 1939 538: Final 1938 687; Average 1927-36 545.

Spring wheat 1st Aug 1939 180; 1st July 1939 179; Final 1938 244; Average 1927-36 206.

Total 1st Aug 1939 731, 1st July 1939 717; Final 1938 931; Average 1927/36 752.

Linseed 1st Aug 1939 15.8; 1st July 1939 15.4; Final 1938 8.2; Average 1927-36 13.8

INDIAN WHEAT CROP

Final 1939:		
Acreage	35,289,000	acres.
Yield	9,927,000	tons
May 1939:		
Acreage	34,692,000	acres.
Yield	9,765,000	tons.
Final 1938:		
Acreage	35,640,000	acres.
Yield	10,764,000	tons.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug. 11.

Septembe	£12-1-3.
November	£11-11-3.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 12.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Aug./Oct.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 Aug.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1.6 1/32 to Nov 1/6 1/16 Dec/July

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287

Bank's buying T T 284 3/4

Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1308

Bank's buying T T 1328

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 1/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 5/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 82 7/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 23 nominal.

SINGAPURE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong/London 1/2 5/8 12th instant

Shanghai/London 0/3 5/16 12th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 12th instant.

Java/London 8.72 3/8 12th instant.

New York/London 4.68.12 11th instant

London/New York 4.68.13 11th instant.

London/Paris 176.70 11th instant,

London/Italy 89.02 11th instant,

London/Belgium 27.55 7/8 11th instant

London/Switzerland 20.73 1/2 11th instant.

London/Berlin 11.66 5/8 11th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.40 5/8 11th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.73 1/2 11th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 10th instant.

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 11th instant.

Silver London Ready 17 10th instant.

Silver London Ready 17 1/16 11th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 9/16 10th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 5/8 11th instant.

Silver New York Ready 35 1/8 10th instant.

Silver New York Ready 35 1/4 11th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 10th instant

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 11th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 10th instant

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 11th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent

3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

Madras, Aug 12

The share bazar ruled steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Government securities ruled steady with increased activity in Mysore loans while Bank shares also witnessed fair business with Indian Bank shares in better demand. Planting shares were quietly steady with a moderate turnover

Quotations were as under:—

3 per cent Government of India 1951-54 loan Rs. 95/15; Government of India 1963/65 loan Rs. 97/10; 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes Rs. 97/8; 6 1/4 per cent 1940 Mysore loan Rs. 104/5; 4 per cent 1953/64 Mysore loan Rs. 112/7; 3 per cent Madras 1959 Rs. 98/3; Reserve Bank Rs. 110/8; Indian Bank Rs. 115; Imperial Bank partly paid Rs. 371/4; Dunlop Rubber Rs. 11; Preference Rs. 104; Vellamattam Rs. 13; Nellore Power Preference Rs. 11/2; Singarini Colliery Rs. 9/8; Burma Corporation Rs. 5/5; Associated Cement Rs. 122/8.

Bombay Yarn Exchange

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Yarn No 6 1/2s—			
August	97	0	0
October	96	0	0
December	96	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
August	108	0	0
October	109	8	0
December	110	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
August	137	0	0
October	138	0	0
December	138	0	0
Yarn No. 40s—			
August	209	0	0
October	208	0	0
December	210	0	0

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug 12

Bar gold and sovereigns of the value of Rs. 69,04,635 were shipped from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, August 12.

A consignment of sovereigns valued at Rs. 5,796 was shipped to Sydney in the s.s. 'Comorin'. The s.s. 'Moolatan' carried a shipment of bar gold valued at Rs. 612 to London. Seven consignments of bar gold were despatched in the s.s. 'President Monroe' to New York. The value of each of the consignments was Rs. 9,22,391, Rs. 1,56,490, Rs. 1,85,547, Rs. 7,03,556, Rs. 2,62,642 Rs. 37,68,443 and Rs. 8,99,156.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,27,08,17,770.

LONDON METALS

London, Aug. 11.

Copper	£44 6 3
Lead	15 15 0
Spelter	14 10 0
Tin	225 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug. 12.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£44/5/0
Standard copper 3 months	£44/10/0
Electrolytic copper	£47/10/0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 99-12-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 139-0-0

Tone:—Steady.

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IT PROTECTS SKIN LEAVING IT SMOOTH, COOL AND REFRESHED AFTER SHAVE.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUEST 14, 1939

MACHINERY

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Wardha Decision Will Only Encourage Disruption

COMMUNIST ATTACK ON DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST BOSE

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The following statement has been issued to the press by Messrs. P. C. Joshi, G. Adhikari, Ajay Kumar Ghosh and R. D. Bharadwaj on behalf of the Communists of India:—

The Working Committee by hitting out mercilessly and ruthlessly at Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has delivered a serious blow to the unity of the Nation, to the growing unity of will of our people to launch a nation-wide and decisive struggle for the eliminations of Imperialism for the establishment of a free and democratic India.

It is not the victimisation of an individual Congress leader, but a bureaucratic attack against a whole section of the National Congress—a section representing revolutionary and virile forces of our Nation.

The national leadership is grievously mistaken if it thinks it has strengthened the Congress by this decision, by this effort to crush "indiscipline and revolt against the Congress."

On the other hand, by taking this step, at a critical moment when the world is on the brink of war and when our nation itself will have to come to grips in a final conflict with Imperialism, the Working Committee has only encouraged the disruptive forces within and without the Congress, who pin their faith on the sabotage of struggle and compromise with Imperialism on the issue of Federation and War.

MISSED POLITICAL KERNEL

The Working Committee has taken a mechanically formal and disciplinarian view of the whole question and in doing so it has missed the political kernel of the matter.

True the resolutions in question were passed by a majority at the A.I.C.C. session But is it not also true that they met with a violent and a united opposition from a considerable minority of the House? And Why? Because these resolutions did not stand by themselves. They represented a link in a whole line of policy which was meeting with a growing opposition in the Congress and the country.

That line is the one which is being persistently popularised during the last 3 years by Gandhiji in his "Harijan". It is the line of division of labour between the Ministry and the masses. The Ministries were to perform the alchemistic experiment of transforming the dross of British Constitution into gold of Indian freedom, and the masses of Congressmen were to restrict themselves to the constructive programme and create a non-violent atmosphere suitable to the success of the experiment.

It was a line of curbing the fighting power of the working class and peasant masses—of refusing to unify these forces with those of the Congress—of refusing to weld the Congress into a weapon of United Front struggle as the Congress presidential addresses of 1936 and 1937 visualised.

It was a line which repudiated the unity of parliamentary and extra-parliamentary struggle as the Congress Election Manifesto visualised it, of refusing to prepare the nation for a country-wide offensive by unifying the fight of the people in the States and in the British provinces against Federation and War and for the calling of a victorious Constituent Assembly of a free India.

CONFLICT IN A.I.C.C.

The conflict in the A.I.C.C. on those resolutions was in reality a conflict between two distinct political lines between the line of constitutionalism, of avoiding struggle, of seeking for a compromise on the strength of sheer constitutional pressure and the line of revolutionary unity of all forces of struggle especially those of the organised workers and peasants under the banner of the Congress and of launching a decisive all-round fight at this critical juncture.

It is well known that since Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose stood as a candidate for the presidential election in the beginning of this year against the wishes of the National leadership he has associated himself with the alternative political line of all-round unity and all-round struggle. He took a decisive stand against constitutionalism and allied himself with the forces of workers and peasants' struggles, with the Socialists and Communists and stood for uniting these forces with those of Left Nationalism in the endeavour to achieve the broader unity of the people under the Congress for decisive fight.

The blow against Bose, therefore, can only be interpreted as the determination of the Working Committee completely to suppress the considerable minority in the Congress which represents new forces of mass organisation and struggle.

Gandhiji himself recognised that the bulk of Congressmen were losing faith in his constructive programme. Gandhiji knows well that the bulk of Congressmen disagree with his dictum that an all-round struggle should not be launched for fear of violence. Recently he suggested in "Harijan" that this central issue be thrashed out in a special session of the A. I. C. C.

THE CHOICE

Gandhiji admits that the choice between the conflicting lines which are being posed before the Nation must be made by A. I. C. C. We say it must be made by the entire membership of the Congress. Let the issues be formulated, let them be discussed and by the conferences of primary members, by primary committees and district committees. Let the coming delegates' elections be fought round this issue and then let the full session of the Congress take the decision on it.

A mighty democratic organisation like the Congress could not function in any other way. But our Working Committee thinks otherwise. It wants to suppress

(Continued on page 12 col. 6)

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai, Smti. Maniben Patel, and Syt. Bhulabhai Desai are snapped before attending the Working Committee meeting.

'India's Biggest Co-operative Society'

A. I. S. A. Council Meeting Increase In Number Of Spinners & Weavers

WARDHAGANJ, August 12.

The Council of the All-India Spinners' Association met at 3 this afternoon under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi.

The balance sheet of 1938 shows an increase in the number of spinners to about 3,00,000 and weavers to over 18,000. The number of villages served is over 13,000.

The Congress Governments in their attempt to revive the handloom industry are introducing handspun yarn. The Assam Government have proposed to send workers for training.

Although the sale of Khadi is on the increase, some difficulty has cropped up due to the fact that Maharashtra pays six annas to spinners for eight hours spinning whereas other provinces pay three.

It is understood that the profit on each year's sale as already decided at last Delhi meeting will not be capitalised but be spent for the benefit of the spinners who are lowest paid workers of this biggest co-operative society of India as Mahatma Gandhi has stated in the "Harijan".—United Press.

DR. ROY EXAMINES GANDHIJI

WARDHAGANJ, August 12.

Dr. B. C. Roy went to Shegaon this morning and examined Mahatma Gandhi who was found to be quite fit.—United Press.

TROOP MOVEMENTS & GOVT.'S SILENCE

Simla Reactions To Wardha Decision

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Little comment is forthcoming from Simla official circles on the Congress "High Command's" decision to order boycott of the Central Assembly session as protest against the extension of the term and the despatch of Indian troops abroad.

The Viceroy is in Dehra Dun and expected to reach Simla on Monday.

It appears, the Viceroy's Cabinet which will meet on Wednesday next will consider the situation. Though no official announcement has been made it is well-known here that party Leaders of the Assembly were informed of the despatch of troops through provincial Governors.

It may be remembered that four years back, Mr. Tottenham on behalf of the Government said in the Assembly "We are under an obligation, when any question arises of sending troops overseas for purposes other than the defence of India to consult the legislature beforehand whenever it is possible do so."

When troops were despatched to China two years back the Viceroy invited party Leaders to meet him in order to inform them about the Government's decision. So far as the present movement of troops is concerned reports about their departure and arrival have generally come from countries outside India and not from the Government of India or Army Headquarters who are both maintaining strict silence on the subject.

There is not much of heavy legislative work for the next session of the Assembly. Such bills as are coming up have little of contention matter. The coming session which will be the last one for Simla will, as a result of the absence of the Congress party prove dulless and may collapse long before the scheduled date for want of work. It remains to be seen whether the Viceroy will invite Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai to discuss the question.

I understand no instructions have so far been received by Mr. Satyamurthi and other Congress members of the Public Accounts Committee to abstain from attending meetings which are now going on.

KARACHI OBSERVES HARTAL

Hindu Demonstrations To Protest Against Demolition Of Temple

KARACHI, August 12.

The City observed a hartal today as a protest against the manner in which the Hanumanji temple facing the Sind Secretariat was demolished overnight by Government. Shops, business houses and markets were closed. A long procession carrying black flags was taken out in the afternoon which terminated in a monster meeting at Rambaugh where the action of the Government was condemned and the Hindu Ministers were asked to resign.

It was resolved to serve an ultimatum to the Governor and the Cabinet to restore the Mandir, threatening in the alternative launching of satyagraha. A satyagraha Council was formed and an appeal for two thousand volunteers made meeting with immediate response.

The Karachi Municipal Corporation adjourned to-day without transacting any business in sympathy with the Hindus whose feelings had been injured by the incident. Reports received from the mofussil indicate that hartal was observed throughout Sind

GENERAL AMNESTY FOR ARYA SATYAGRAHIS

Hyderabad Executive Council's Proposal To Nizam

HYDERABAD (Dn.), August 12.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF H. E. H. NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT HAVE SUBMITTED A PROPOSAL TO H. E. H. NIZAM FOR A GENERAL AMNESTY OF ARYA SATYAGRAHIS. IT IS BELIEVED THAT ALL SATYAGRAHIS WILL BE RELEASED BEFORE AUGUST 17.

Suitable arrangements are being made to accord a rousing reception to the Dictators on their release at Sholapur, Bombay and Delhi.

It is understood that the International Aryan League would issue instructions for the celebration of the successful termination of the Arya Satyagraha in befitting manner, shortly after the release of the Satyagrahis.—United Press.

"ARYA SATYAGRAHA SUCCESS DAY"

BOMBAY, August 12.

The Arya Publicity Committee, Manmad wires to the "United Press":

Regarding enquiries from various quarters the Arya Samiti Headquarters have declared that the date and procedure for all-India celebrations in connection with Hyderabad Arya Satyagraha will be duly fixed and announced after all the Satyagraha prisoners are released and reach their respective homes. The announcement by the Secretary of the Punjab Satyagraha Samiti calling upon the Punjab Aryas to celebrate August 22 as the Hyderabad Satyagraha Success Day is premature.—United Press.

3,000 VOLUNTEERS FOR RAMGARH CONGRESS SESSION

Pandal To Accommodate One Lakh Of Persons To Be Erected

RANCHI, Aug. 11.

Fifty persons from different districts are to be trained as volunteer instructors for the next session of the 53rd Indian National Congress to be held at Ramgarh in December next. The training of these instructors will begin at Ramgarh from to-morrow and brisk preparations are afoot for their impending training. The training of instructors will be completed by September 9 next. About 3,000 volunteers are to be trained and their training will start in every district from November 9 and will be completed by December 7 next. Houses of bamboos, wood logs with a double roof of hubla netting to prevent leaking are being constructed at a great pace for them.

Mr. Ram Dass Gulati, the Congress Engineer, has finished the survey works and a final map for the whole of the Congress Nagar has been drawn. The semi-circular pandal will tolerably accommodate about one lakh of people. There will be plots of gardens spread here and there. At the proximity of the pandal sheds for villagers have been provided. At the other extreme there will be situated quarters for members of the Working Committee, Mahatmaji and lady volunteers but the jungle of the place has not been fully cleared as yet. At the vicinity a small pandal for meeting of the subjects committee will be situated.

The exhibition has been provided a sufficient space and quarters are also attached to it.

Arrangements will be made to have 20,000 gallons of water per hour for the use of delegates and visitors from the river Damodar. It may be mentioned here that at Haripura and Tipuri sessions of the Congress there were arrangements for the supply of 95,000 and 60,000 gallons of water respectively per hour. On the bank of Damodar, up the stream near about the quarters of the Working Committee members, water will be pumped up chlorinated and a net work of pipe lines will run through every side. A bathing ghat will also be provided down the stream near about the bridge.

Mr. Ram Dass Gulati and Mr. Ambika Sinha paid a visit to Hazaribagh on Monday last in connection with the contract for bamboos and other wood legs.—United Press.

SHIA-SUNNI DISPUTE

U. P. Muslim League Not To Interfere

LUCKNOW, Aug. 13.

The Executive Committee of the U. P. Muslim League at its last night's meeting, is understood to have decided not to interfere in the Shia-Sunni controversy.

The League authorities, it is believed, received numerous representations from Muslims of both sects requesting the intervention by inviting Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

25 ARRESTS.

Twenty-two Shias courted arrest by reciting "Tabarra" yesterday. Another set of three Shias who paraded the road in front of the Council Chamber shouting anti-Government slogans were arrested yesterday evening.—A. P.

CALCUTTA PRINTER DEPOSITS SECURITY

Order On Ananda Press Keeper Withdrawn

CALCUTTA, August 12.

Mr. Upendranath Bhattacharya Printer and Publisher of the "Hindusthan Standard" deposited to-day, with the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a sum of Rs. 3,000 security, as demanded by an order of the Political Department of the Government of Bengal in connection with the publication of an article entitled "How Long" in the issue of the paper on July 26 last.

The Order of the Government demanding another security deposit of Rs. 3,000 from Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Keeper of Ananda Press in the same connection was withdrawn today.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE POISON THORN

WELL, DOC, WHAT'S THE VERDICT?
AND WHAT ABOUT THOSE SCRATCHES ON HIS HAND?
FROM THORNS ON THE ROSE HE WAS HOLDING ...AS FOR WHAT KILLED HIM, IT'S A PUZZLE. BUT THERE ARE CERTAIN ODD CONDITIONS....
THAT ROSE YOU GAVE ME/ I ANALYZED IT/ THE THORNS ARE SATURATED WITH DEADLY POISON!
MURDER-- BY A ROSE!

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.